





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2014

<https://archive.org/details/b19974760M1524>



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.  
Telegrams: "Chemicus London." Telephone: 852 Bank.  
Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.

### As an Official Organ

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied by subscription to the whole of the members of EIGHTEEN CHEMISTS' SOCIETIES in the British Empire, including Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the West Indies. Besides, its paid subscription circulation at home and to all parts of the civilised world is intrinsically and numerically unique.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *Diary*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

### CONTENTS: Vol. LXXI., No. 22 (Series No. 1453).

PAGE	PAGE
Australasian News ..... 816	Legal Reports ..... 818
Bankruptcies and Fail- ures ..... 819	Marriage ..... 820
Births ..... 820	New Books ..... 838
Business Changes ..... 821	New Companies and Company News ..... 819
Canadian Notes ..... 817	Observations and Reflec- tions ..... 825
Cannon Street Eclogues 836	Personalities ..... 821
Chemical Society ..... 845	Poisonings ..... 831
Chemists' Windows ..... 837	Scotch News ..... 814
College Notes ..... <i>Col. Supp.</i>	Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society 823
Colonial and Foreign News ..... <i>Col. Supp.</i>	South African News ... 815
Commercial Benzoin ..... 824	Therapeutical Society ... 845
Coming Events ... <i>Col. Supp.</i>	Trade-marks Applied for 844
Corner for Students ..... 843	Trade Notes ..... 821
Correspondence ..... 846	Trade Report ..... 824
Deaths ..... 820	Welsh News ..... 814
Deeds of Arrangement . 819	Wills, Recent ..... 820
Editorial Comments:	Winter Session:
The Next Bill ..... 826	Association Presidents, Wolverhampton, C.A.A., Bradford, Isle of Thanet, New- castle-on-Tyne, Lin- coln ..... 832
Tincture Concessions . 827	North Kent, Preston ... 833
Herbs as Medicines ... 827	East Sussex, Cardiff, Public Dispensers', Liverpool ..... 834
Drugs in 1906 ..... 828	Edinburgh Chemists' Trade, Thames Valley ..... 835
German Spirit Mono- poly ..... 828	Cambridge ..... 836
Notes ..... 829	
English News ..... 812	
Festivities ..... 822	
French News ..... 815	
Gazette ..... 819	
General Medical Council 830	
India and the East ..... 817	
Information Wanted ... 837	
Irish News ..... 814	
Japanese Jottings ..... 838	

### INSETS.

("C. & D.," Winter Issue, January 25, 1908.)

THE distribution of circulars and price-lists through THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is a remarkably effective form of advertising to those who deal in chemicals, medicines, and other kinds of chemists' goods. It originated with THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and our method of distribution enables us to accept insets actually printed to the order of advertisers in the manner they desire. This is important, as such insets are not officially permitted to be distributed by newspaper post, while THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST method has official sanction. We thus ensure delivery, which to advertisers is a *sine qua non*. Besides, the distribution of such insets in a trade journal of the high business reputation of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is in itself a first-class introduction, and sure means of bringing orders. The Publisher will be glad to supply full particulars to any inquirer.

### Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THE N.Z. QUACKERY PREVENTION BILL is to be dropped for this session (p. 816).

THE proposed German State spirit monopoly is strenuously opposed in the Fatherland (p. 828).

THE further hearing of the charge of arson against a Nottingham chemists' assistant is reported on p. 813.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES for India will in future pay duty on importation once only. The details are on p. 817.

JUDGE BRADBURY, of Oldham, is not satisfied that a month's notice on either side is the custom in the retail drug-trade (p. 819).

ABOUT A DOZEN FORMULÆ and many practical notes of general interest are given in replies to correspondents, beginning on p. 847.

HERBS are now declared by the Board of Inland Revenue to be outside the scope of medicine stamp-duty. The facts are explained on p. 827.

QUACKERY IN TUDOR TIMES is all that "Xrayser" writes about this week, but it is wonderful how little we have advanced in this regard (p. 825).

HINTS on the treatment of indigestion were given by Dr. Wm. Murray, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, at the Therapeutical Society on Tuesday. See p. 845.

MR. N. M. GROSE, of Swansea, a former pharmaceutical councillor, died on November 24 from an apopleptic seizure. Particulars of his career are given on p. 820.

SINCE 1877 drug adulteration in England and Wales has decreased from 22 to 7 per cent. of the samples purchased under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts (p. 828).

THE TREASURY now allows the tincture drawback to be paid on spirituous compounds supplied to the Admiralty for H.M. ships and for the Royal Naval Hospitals (p. 827).

THE HOUSE OF LORDS has decided that advertising by dentists is professional misconduct. This was in appeals in the Clifford v. Timms and Clifford v. Phillips cases (p. 818).

THE PRESCRIBING CHEMIST is receiving the attention of the General Medical Council, but in place of the extremists' motion for legislation a more moderate inquiry has been instituted (p. 830).

WHEN chloroform contains carbonyl chloride some curious results may happen in chemical experiments. Dr. Lowry described them in a communication to the Chemical Society, reported on p. 844.

EMULSIONS were one of the subjects discussed by the Chemical Society at the last meeting, this having special reference to paraffin emulsions for horticultural purposes. The discussion is reported on p. 845.

SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS DUTIES are to be discussed at an inter-Colonial conference, and our Cape correspondent communicates some observations on what should be done to modify inequalities of tariff (p. 815).

THE AUSTRALIAN BILL to amend the Commerce Act so far as secret medicines are concerned was introduced last week. It requires the trade-description to disclose the formula unless special exemption is granted (p. 816).

DR. WYNN WESTCOTT held an inquiry at Shoreditch regarding the death of a child, and insisted on the attendance of a chemist who prescribed for it, although a doctor stated that the medicine given was "very good indeed" (p. 813).

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY stated at a dinner in Sheffield last week that the next Pharmacy Bill may not contain the directors clause. "That bubble is burst," he said (p. 823). We regret the capitulation (p. 826).

THE CORNER FOR STUDENTS is not in its usual place this month, but on p. 843. The last mixture of salts contained lead iodide, zinc hydroxy-carbonate, and calcium sulphate. Messrs. James Beattie and W. Sivertsen are the prize-winners.

THE autumn session of the General Medical Council commenced in London on Tuesday, and is proceeding as we go to press. Most of the business so far has been about penal cases, but the Pharmacopœia Committee will report during the session, which is expected to finish this week (p. 830).

PRICE-FLUCTUATIONS in the markets are of a minor character this week, but the bulk of them are in buyers' favour. Both crude Chinese and Japanese refined camphor are held for higher prices. Shellac is also dearer. Copper sulphate in Liverpool has hardened, and solvent naphtha is firmer. Articles that have declined or are easier include castor oil, lead acetate, antimony, menthol, hydrastis, cinnamon, Norwegian cod-liver oil, and turpentine (p. 839).



## English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

The Staffs Education Committee have appointed Mr. John Averill, pharmaceutical chemist, Market Square, Stafford, a Council-school manager for three years.

At the West Riding Assizes at Leeds on November 23, John Lawton Richardson (28), dispenser, was sentenced to penal servitude for three years for obtaining a cheque for 200*l.* by false pretences (see *C. & D.*, October 26, p. 638).

At a meeting of the Lewes (Sussex) Board of Guardians on November 22, Alderman Miles drew attention to the high prices he said were paid for drugs. The Finance Committee recommended that tenders should in future be invited from chemists in the Union district, and the Board adopted the recommendation.

Dr. Thomas E. Flitcroft, who was mulcted in 225*l.* damages at Liverpool Assizes on November 23 for slandering a nurse at Warrington Infirmary, said in cross-examination that before qualifying as a medical man he was a chemist, and held a manager's position at Wigan and other places. His name is still on the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

At North London Police Court on November 26, Edward Henry Carter (19), a porter in the employ of the Crown Perfumery Co., Sidney Road, Homerton, was remanded in custody for a week for stealing a perfume casket (value 3*s.* 6*d.*) belonging to his employers. Mr. E. C. Thompson said he was sorry to prosecute the lad, but he was bound to do so for example.

At Newcastle-on-Tyne on November 23, James Crossley Robley was bound over, under the First Offenders Act, for embezzling 17*s.* 6*d.* belonging to his employers, Messrs. Pittuek & Snowdon, wholesale chemists and druggists, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Prisoner had been employed by the prosecutors for ten years, and was paid 2*l.* 10*s.* per week and incidental expenses as a travelling representative. Investigations disclosed defalcations amounting to 82*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

At Liverpool Assizes on November 20, Max Block and Marcus Hofman were each sentenced to six months' hard labour for defrauding emigrants. Block had been invariably described in the newspaper reports as a "druggist." The prosecuting counsel stated in court that Block was "not entitled to be called a chemist and druggist, his name not being on the register, but," added counsel, "he appears to be one of those persons who sail as near to the law as they possibly can without bringing themselves under the pains and penalties of the Pharmacy Acts."

Much sympathy is felt in Northwood and district for Mr. H. Broughton Sharman, chemist and druggist, and his wife, whose son Marcus was killed on November 19 by falling from a train. At the inquest, on November 24, it was shown that the boy, nine years of age, who was a pupil at Amersham School, travelled between Amersham and Northwood daily on the Metropolitan Railway. On the day of his death he opened a carriage door while the train was going and fell out on the line, being instantly killed. One of the witnesses at the inquest said he pulled the communication cord, but the train did not stop, and this fact was remarked upon by Mr. Sharman at the inquest.

### Fairechild Scholarship and Prizes.

Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, of New York, are again offering to students of pharmacy in Great Britain and Ireland a scholarship of 50*l.*, and prizes of 5*l.* to each of the best candidates entering in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. The subjects of the examination are elementary chemistry, elementary materia medica, practical pharmacy and prescription-reading, and elementary business knowledge. The examination will be held in London, Manchester, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Cardiff in the last week of June 1908. Registered students of pharmacy are eligible, and it is well for all who intend to compete to acquaint themselves with the details. Copies of the 1908 syllabus can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Mr. A. E. Holden, Bath House, 57-60 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

### The Fred Reynolds Memorial Fund.

The movement to do honour to the memory of the late Mr. Fred Reynolds has so far been well supported, and already a sum has been paid into the Memorial Fund at Lloyds Bank, Leeds, to ensure the establishment of a worthy form of memorial. The local committee have in view arrangements with one or both of the Poor Children's Summer Holiday Fund organisations in Leeds, and they will shortly meet to confer as to ways and means of making the memorial both distinctive and permanent. One part of their aim is to provide additional dormitory accommodation at the Arnside Holiday Camp, and there to secure the erection of a suitable tablet and the provision of a portrait as well. Negotiations, in fact, are in progress to the end that the scheme may be based on sound, safe lines. In less than five weeks nearly 100*l.* has been paid in or promised. It is felt, however, that the means available will be greatly increased if the movement can be more widely made known. Owing to the absence of a full list of Mr. Reynolds's many old friends and acquaintances, it has not been possible yet to reach all who might like to become associated with the movement. It is therefore proposed to keep the fund open a little longer, especially that those who have been communicated with abroad may have time to reply. No special limit has been placed on individual contributions, small amounts being acceptable equally with greater sums; and in any list of subscribers published it is proposed to mention names only, and not the amount each one has given. Also it is hoped that it may be possible, when the scheme is complete, to issue a little souvenir booklet to everyone connected with the movement. Contributions may be forwarded direct to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Fowler, at Lloyds Bank, Leeds, or may be sent through the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. H. Scott, 15 Oakwood Avenue, Roundhay, Leeds. The list of donors, and those who have promised support, includes such well-known names, among others, as Professor Atfield, Mr. Charles Bedford, Mr. W. P. Bowman, Mr. J. Bowden Barnes, Mr. F. W. Branson, Messrs. Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Mr. Michael Carteighe, Alderman J. R. Ford (Leeds), Dr. W. M. Gabriel (Keighley), Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Mr. Wm. Harvey (Leeds), Messrs. F. Longdon & Co., Mr. Peter MacEwan, Mr. N. H. Martin, Messrs. Morgan Bros., Professor A. G. Perkin, Messrs. Ellis, Son & Paramore, Mr. F. Ransom, Mr. Henry S. Wellecome, Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Mr. J. Rymer Young, and many well-known local people. Mr. J. H. Beacock represents the Leeds Chemists' Association on the local committee.

### Birmingham Notes.

Mr. George Cadbury has purchased "The Woodlands," Northfield, for 20,000*l.*, and has handed it over to Birmingham as a Convalescent Home for Crippled Children.

Mr. Richard Brown, chemist and druggist, Manor House, Spring Hill, has been nominated by the three political parties to represent All Saints' Ward on the Board of Guardians.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce have come to the conclusion that the compulsory adoption of the metric system would not be advantageous. The textile and engineering industries are opposed to the change.

Mr. William Shakespear, pharmaceutical chemist, took the chair at a meeting of the Birmingham Aid Society on November 21, when Professor Muirhead, of the University, gave an address on the aims of the Association.

Mrs. Barrow Cadbury, who is a daughter of Mr. Alfred Southall, opened a Maternity Hospital in Loveday Street on November 26. Mrs. Cadbury herself purchased the site at a cost of 3,000*l.* and presented it to the Society.

At a meeting held at the University this week it was agreed, on the proposition of Sir William Bennett, seconded by Mr. Thomas Barelay, to establish a Birmingham branch of the Institute of Hygiene. Dr. Bostock Hill, medical officer of health for Warwickshire, opposed the suggestion.

Pharmacists all over the country will be pleased to hear that a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Aleock has secured admission, by examination, to King Edward's High School (Girls) in New Street, Birmingham. This clever young lady is only eight years old and she was the youngest of two hundred candidates.



#### Poor-law Notes.

At the weekly meeting of the Exeter Corporation of the Poor on Tuesday last, the Finance Committee recommended that the salary of Mr. E. Lemmon, dispenser, be increased from 55*l.* to 60*l.* per annum, his predecessor having received 65*l.* The recommendation was adopted.

In approving the appointment of a district medical officer in the St. Germans Union, the Local Government Board informed the Guardians that they had long been of opinion that it was most desirable that expensive medicines should be supplied to the sick poor at the cost of Boards of Guardians, and not at that of the medical officer, and requested the Guardians to take this opportunity of considering the matter with a view to the adoption of such an agreement. The Guardians decided to reply to the effect that it was not their custom to do as suggested.

#### Southampton Notes.

Mr. R. Chipperfield, J.P., of Southampton, entered the ranks of the nonagenarians on November 25. The fact was noted by the "Portsmouth Evening News," which stated further that the venerable pharmacist is still a regular attendant at the Borough Bench, and, in spite of his ninety years' experience of life, he continues to take an active interest in all that pertains to the well-being of the community.

Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd., have taken extensive premises at 25 Above Bar, the fitting of which is nearly completed. The shop-front is of the usual half-moon windows, but in this case they extend very far back and provide great space for display. In some respects the shop will be a reproduction of the company's one in Winchester, and will include a library. The provision for silver and leather goods is considerable.

The Southampton Camera Club's seventh annual exhibition closed last Saturday, and was on the whole very successful. It was under the charge of Mr. S. G. Kimber, Hon. Secretary of the Club, who, with his colleagues, had got together a large number of pictures from local amateurs, and there was besides a loan exhibition from distinguished photographers. The examples of colour-photography were numerous, and natural history subjects and architectural pictures were a feature. Mr. Alfred Taylor's "Life History of the Kingfisher" was particularly good. In the loan collection, Mr. David Blunt's portrait of Lady N. and Mr. Craig Annan's portrait of Dr. John Cleland, F.R.S., were notable. There were a few trade exhibits, that of Mr. Martin, pharmacist, Southampton, being the most important.

#### The Charge of Arson.

The second hearing of the charge of setting fire to Mr. William Thomson's shop at Nottingham took place on November 26, when Ernest Bradbury (26) was again brought before the Nottingham magistrates (see *C. & D.*, November 23, p. 778). It will be recalled that in the fire in question, the premises, which were also used as a sub-post office, were completely gutted, and Bradbury and an old man named Robert Lee, who acted as Mr. Thomson's bookkeeper and confidential clerk, narrowly escaped with their lives. Dr. Tinsley Lindley was counsel for the prosecution, Mr. W. E. Comery represented the prisoner, and Mr. P. Hallam watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Thomson. In the course of his opening statement, Dr. Tinsley Lindley said that if the evidence was to be believed it would appear that nothing more nor less than a diabolical outrage had been committed. Lee had been in Mr. Thomson's employ about nine months, and he slept on the premises when Mr. Thomson was away. Bradbury was an unqualified assistant, and he had no right or authority to sleep on the premises. Mr. Thomson went to Scotland for a holiday on October 3, and on October 6 Bradbury told his landlady, Mrs. Gale, that they were going to fire the shop that night at half-past two. He explained to Mrs. Gale that Mr. Thomson was head over heels in debt, that he had gone away, and that the old man (Lee), who was supposed to set fire to the shop, had lost his nerve, and that he (Bradbury) was going to do it, as they would both be well paid for it. That night Bradbury asked Lee to be allowed to sleep on the premises, and Lee acquiesced. Lee turned all the lights out, and saw Bradbury undress and get into bed. Some time after three o'clock in the morn-

ing Lee was wakened by Bradbury calling "Get up, get up, the place is on fire." Lee then saw that Bradbury was fully dressed. They could not get downstairs on account of the dense smoke, and they went to the bedroom window. On the arrival of the fire brigade they leapt on to a jumping-sheet, but they both fell badly and were seriously injured. Mr. Thomson was the first witness. In cross-examination, he said he had another fire on his premises about five or six months ago, and there was then some money missing. He was insured in the ordinary way; not too fully insured. After he left for Scotland he wrote to Lee, but the letter was not a confidential one, it was an ordinary business letter. Mr. Comery: Didn't you write and ask him to send you a telegram when the "job" was done? Dr. Lindley objected to such a question, and the Chairman of the Bench said that unless Mr. Comery had very substantial grounds for questions of that character it was most dangerous and imprudent to put them. Mr. Comery replied that he was acting on his instructions and on something else which he heard himself with regard to the previous fire. The Chairman told Mr. Thomson that he need not reply unless he liked to any question which might incriminate him; but on Mr. Comery again asking about the alleged letter, the witness replied with an emphatic negative. Witness further denied that prior to the fire several large bags of resin were ordered or brought in. Robert Lee, who hobbled into court on crutches, substantiated counsel's opening statement, and was afterwards subjected to severe cross-examination. Mr. Comery asked: Did you say to Bradbury: "I have promised the governor to fire the place to-night?" No.—Mr. Comery: Did you tell him that the letter from Mr. Thomson said you had to send the governor a telegram when the job was done? Certainly not; I never had any conversation with him about such a thing. The hearing was again adjourned.

#### Coroner's Court Formalities.

Dr. Wynn Westcott, coroner for N.E. London, held an inquest at the Shoreditch Coroner's Court, on November 22, on the body of Oscar Archibald Walsby, aged three months, the son of a costermonger. The mother stated that the deceased child had "a cold on his chest," and she obtained some cough-mixture from "Clark's," The Broadway, London Fields—a chemist's shop. She asked the chemist to give her something for the baby's cough, telling him the age and describing the symptoms. The chemist gave two-pennyworth of a mixture, telling her to give the child 10 or 15 drops for a dose, and to rub the child's chest with camphorated oil. The mixture seemed to make the child sleepy, and it certainly eased the cough. After two doses had been given the child became worse, and died before a doctor could be called. The Coroner, on learning that the chemist was not present, sent an officer to bring him to the court, saying that "he must shut up his shop."

The Coroner told the jury that there was no law to prevent a chemist selling medicine, and if he was asked for a cough-mixture he had a perfect right to sell it. But if a chemist prescribed for a patient he did what was not legal. He had asked the chemist to attend, but he had merely sent the prescription.—Dr. T. G. Simpson, of 233 Hackney Road, who was called in after the child had been dead about an hour, said the autopsy showed diffused capillary bronchitis in both lungs, with patches of congestion. There were no symptoms of opium-poisoning. The child, in his opinion, died from syncope arising from the causes mentioned. With regard to the prescription sent by the chemist, he said 5-minim doses of paregoric, ipecacuanha, and syrup of squill seemed very good indeed.

The Coroner: It appears that the paregoric made the child sleep, so it did act as a sedative if it did not kill it (to the jury). The trouble is that this chemist was told to come, and has not come. It is a matter I cannot overlook, and so we must put the case back. It is all very well to send a prescription, but he must come and swear to it, as there is no declaration on it to say he made this child's medicine up like that.—Later on in the day the witness arrived. He gave his name as James Atkinson Thompson, of 48 The Broadway, London Fields. He was a chemist and druggist, he said, and traded in the name of "J. A. Clark." He did not remember selling the cough-mixture referred to, but he recognised the mother of the deceased as a customer of his.

The Coroner : This child died, and the mother swears that each time she gave him the medicine he got rather more sleepy. We believe there was paregoric in the mixture, so it was desirable that you should be here to say what was put in it. We want to be sure it was not too strong for a child of that age. Is that your writing (showing prescription)?

Witness : Yes.

The Coroner : Do you solemnly and sincerely affirm that the medicine given to this child's mother was dispensed as here written?

Witness : Yes.

Mr. Thompson explained that he had no knowledge that his presence was required at the court, and the Coroner said it was his officer's fault, and that there was no blame attached to him (witness).

When Mr. Thompson was offered the ordinary witness fee of 1s. he objected strongly to the inadequacy of the payment under the circumstances. The Coroner regretted that he could not pay more, and told Mr. Thompson to apply to the Public Control Department of the L.C.C., which had the regulation of such matters.

The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

#### The Death of Mr. Frick.

Mr. Walter Schröder held an inquest at the Islington Coroner's Court on November 21 on the body of Mr. Alfred Frick, aged sixty-two, of 56 Thornhill Square, London, N., manager of the drug and spice department of Delbanco & Co., 9 Mincing Lane, E.C. Fanny Moser said that deceased was her father, who had enjoyed good health. At a quarter to one on Monday morning he suddenly called out, and on going to his room she found him seated on a chair breathing very hard. He said he was dying. Witness gave him brandy and water and sent for Dr. Lawson. Deceased died in a few minutes. Dr. Wilfred Lawson, of 15 Huntingdon Road, Barnsbury, said he was called to see deceased and found him breathing very heavily. He prescribed for him, but he died in a few minutes. He had made a *post-mortem* examination, and found that death had resulted from syncope from an enlarged and fatty heart and acute pneumonia. Verdict, natural causes.

#### Boric-acid Poisoning.

The adjourned inquiry into the death of Alice Lampshire (27), a domestic servant at Yelverton, took place on November 23. Evidence was given that the deceased, who was *enceinte*, had taken some white powder, which she had mixed with milk, and that she died very shortly afterwards. Dr. C. E. Bean, public analyst for Plymouth and Devonport, deposed that he had made an analysis of the stomach-contents and of the contents of the tumbler. The tumbler contained milk and boric acid, and he also found boric acid in the stomach. Boric acid was known to be taken by women in the condition of deceased, with the idea of producing abortion. The woman probably swallowed the boric acid about twenty-four hours before she died. He was of opinion that death was due to the action of boric acid on a weak heart. Dr. Milton agreed, and the jury, in returning a verdict of *felo de se*, added a rider that boric acid should be made a scheduled poison.

### Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Personal.

Sir William Baxter, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, Coleraine, has been appointed President of the Coleraine Young Men's Christian Association.

#### Tuberculosis Exhibition.

Among the exhibitors at the Tuberculosis Exhibition being held in Belfast this week are several chemists and druggists and surgical-appliance makers. Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Corporation Street, have numerous exhibits, and Messrs. Grattan, Corn Market, have a fine stall.

### Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Personal.

Mr. John McBride, chemist, Blackburn, Linlithgowshire, has been nominated for the local Parish Council.

Mr. Frank Melrose, chemist and druggist, Methil, has been selected as Secretary of the Balfour-Melville Lodge of Freemasons.

Mr. Leonard S. Willox, Ph.C., has again been elected a member of the Students' Representative Council of Edinburgh University.

#### Aberdeen and the North.

At a meeting of the Tain Town Council, Mr. Donald Fowler, chemist, was re-elected chief magistrate for the fourth time in succession.

Mr. Geo. Duncan, chemist, Dufftown, has gained the Skirling Shield of the Dufftown Golf Club. Mr. Duncan is also winner of the monthly medal.

An Aberdeen newspaper has taken up the cry of incorrect dispensing. This, coming in the wake of the recent pharmacy cases, is giving the local "knights of the pestle" rather a rough time of it.

Last week a chemist's assistant sued his late employers—the proprietors of an Aberdeen drug-store—for a month's salary in lieu of notice. The case was, however, prevented from going to court by the payment of the sum sued for, with expenses.

The widow of the late Charles Douglas Ferguson Phillips, M.D., LL.D., has given fifty copies of her late husband's "Materia Medica, Pharmacology, and Therapeutics" to be sold to students at a reduced rate, for the Phillips Library, which she founded in Marischal College some months ago.

#### Glasgow and the West.

Owing to the present state of the weather, the business-barometer in Glasgow and district is beginning to rise.

Mr. Magnus Fenton, The Medical Hall, Bank Street, Coatbridge, has won a prize in a limerick competition in connection with the "Motor Cycle Journal."

Dr. J. G. Frazer has been appointed Professor of Social Anthropology at Liverpool University. Dr. Frazer is son of the late Mr. Daniel Frazer, of Frazer & Green, chemists, Glasgow.

Matters are strained in dental circles in Hamilton. Last week John Bloomfield, inspector of branches in connection with the Hygienic Institute, artificial teeth manufacturers, was fined 10s. 6d. (or seven days' in default) at the local police court for committing a breach of the peace on the premises of Edward Liebow, professional dentist. Bloomfield alleged that Liebow had circulated handbills reflecting upon the Institute, and the Bailie found that Bloomfield had gone to Liebow's place and created a disturbance.

### Welsh News.

#### Personal.

Mr. Job Hughes has sold his pharmacy at Barbourne, Worcester, in order to enter the medical profession. Mr. Hughes is attending the Medical Faculty at Cardiff University, where he purposes taking his medical degree.

#### An Assistants' Association.

The chemists' assistants of Llanely are forming an Association with the title of the "Llanely Branch Chemists' Assistants' Association." The President is Mr. Evan Jones, and the Vice-President Mr. J. Gower. An appeal for support (financial and otherwise) has been issued by the committee, of which Mr. W. T. Owen, 27 Stepney Place, Llanely, is Hon. Secretary. The present provides an opportunity for Llanellians all over the country to help the young Association.

#### Mr. Grose's Business.

It is understood that the business of the late Mr. N. M. Grose will be at once offered for sale as a going concern, and that the deceased's wife's property now reverts to her family. Mr. Grose leaves an only sister.



## French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

M. GOUDAL, pharmacist, rue St. Honoré, Paris, has been named Councillor of Foreign Commerce. This Council, founded some nine years since, is composed of members nominated for five years by the Minister of Commerce.

M. TOURLET, the pharmacist who recently died at Chinon, had compiled and completed two botanical works—the "Flowers of Touraine" and the "Catalogue of the Plants of the Indre and Loire Department"—which, it is hoped, may still be published.

M. VAUDIN, President of the General Association of French Pharmacists, has, by decree of the Minister of Labour, been nominated as a member of the committee appointed to draw up the official tariff of medical and pharmaceutical charges in case of workshop accidents.

**RADIOGRAPHY AS PROOF OF DEATH.**—A paper by M. Vaillant, head radiographer of the Lariboisière Hospital, Paris, was read at the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences. M. Vaillant points out that in a radiograph of a living person the abdominal organs are but faintly apparent, but if a corpse be photographed the stomach, intestines, etc., are clearly defined.

**FORMIC ACID AS A REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.**—The sting of the bee is an old-fashioned remedy for rheumatism recently revived. As the irritation set up is due to formic acid, Dr. Lamarche is experimenting with this acid as a remedy for rheumatism. He makes injections of a 2-per cent. solution of formic acid, each being 15 minims, at eight or ten spots at least 2 inches apart, a little cocaine being first injected to prevent inconvenience to the patient.

**A DRAFT DECREE** dealing with the inspection of pharmacies, etc., has just been published. The inspectors (who must be pharmacists holding the first-class diploma) are to be nominated and organised, *inter alios*, by the heads of the chief pharmacy schools, acting under the joint authority of the Ministers of Public Instruction and Agriculture. The actual inspection, which is to be at least once a year and to extend to herbalists, druggists, etc., is to be conducted on behalf of the Minister of Agriculture.

M. ENJOLRAS, whose death was recently reported, was best known to modern pharmacists as the son-in-law and successor of M. Armandy, and his collaborator in the introduction and development in France of the purification and distillation of glycerin *in vacuo*, in which these two found both fame and fortune. M. Enjolras was an apprentice in a pharmacy in his native town (Puy-en-Velay) when the Franco-German war broke out. He joined the "francs-tireurs" as assistant surgeon, and was taken prisoner by the Prussians at Le Mans. He escaped with some comrades, and rejoined the Army of the Loire till hostilities ceased. Then he quietly took up his interrupted career by engaging himself as apprentice—this time at Lyons. He received his diploma in 1872, at twenty-four years of age, the usual age-limit being waived in his favour, and married, in the same year, the daughter of M. Armandy. His father-in-law first employed him to manage his retail pharmacy, but the success of the new venture soon took both men from the counter to the factory.

**THE ELECTION OF A TITULARY MEMBER** in the Section of Pharmacy to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Professor Moissan was the leading feature of the last meeting at the Academy of Medicine. Of the six candidates, three were Professors of the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy—MM. Moureu (Chemical Pharmacy), Grimbert (Biological Chemistry), and Coutière (Zoology). The other candidates were M. Patein, M. Léger (leading hospital pharmacists), and M. Meillère (Director of the Laboratory of the Academy of Medicine). M. Moureu was presented as leading candidate, MM. Grimbert, Léger, Meillère being classed in the "second line," and the other two as "third line." It was practically a "walk over" for M. Charles Moureu, who polled fifty-six votes out of a possible seventy-nine, and was at once declared elected. The remarkable communications recently made to the Academy of Sciences by this brilliant and comparatively youthful savant on the radio-activity of thermal springs, etc., had probably much to do with this decision.

## South African News.

(From "C. & D." Correspondents.)

### Cape Colony.

PLATINUM is reported to have been found in the Fort Beaufort district, and an expert is said to have reported favourably on the find.

**DRUG AND MEDICINE IMPORTS.**—During the nine months ended September 1907 the imports of medicines into Cape Colony amounted in value to 46,902*l.*, against 59,076*l.* in 1906; drugs, chemicals, and dye-stuffs were imported to the value of 171,842*l.*, against 163,654*l.*; the imports of glycerin for the above period were 3,007,819 lb. (58,397*l.*), against 4,676,271 lb. (92,355*l.*) in 1906.

**A CAPE VIEW OF THE TARIFF QUESTION.**—The Commission appointed by the Cape Government to inquire into the Customs tariff commenced its sitting on November 4 at Port Elizabeth, when the Treasurer-General formally opened the proceedings. It is anticipated (writes our Cape correspondent) that the conference between the different States now comprising the South African Customs Union will take place late in February, or at the latest in March, as the former understanding will have been operative two years in May 1908. Protection is the order of the day. States in the Union wish for protection against each other in many instances. The Transvaal will dominate the whole position. No doubt, for courtesy sake, the other States will be listened to at the conference, but the Transvaal will have it nearly all her own way, or leave the Union. The tariff in May 1906 was forced upon the Transvaal, but to-day, with responsible government, this cannot happen. So far as the drug-trade is concerned, no material changes, it is believed, will take place. The Johannesburg chemists (continues our correspondent) are quite satisfied with the interpretations now ruling in the case of the present tariff. They only wish those interpretations to be put in. Some druggists in the Transvaal, not resident in the commercial capital, are asking for changes all round, and it is possible that Mr. B. Owen Jones, M.L.A., of Boksburg, will use his influence to secure reduced taxation on chemists' supplies. He is known to be against the spirit duties as they now stand; also the excessive duties on certain other lines. At the Cape druggists in the retail business have scarcely given the tariff question a second thought, and the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony has not even seriously deliberated on the subject. The manufacturing firms have doubtless exerted their influence towards higher taxation and the use of spirit free of local Excise. All secret preparations, it is rumoured, will be very heavily taxed, and proprietary foods, both for the young and old (including such lines as Quaker Oats), will require to pay more. The preference question will come in for more than ordinary attention. Those who ought to know which way the wind is blowing state that preference stands every chance of being a thing of the past. When the preference scheme first caught on in South Africa, it was forced upon the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, who had little or no say one way or another. Now the situation is reversed, and with the Cape Colony clamouring for a market for her wines, fruits, and brandy, serious opposition is not expected for or against preference by her representatives. The tariff of May 1906 was going to make South Africa prosperous. As a matter of fact, the situation has never in the history of the country been worse than it is, and has been since the tariff came into operation. Dutch Governments are now tackling the maladministration hitherto existing in at least three of the States, and it remains to be seen whether they will do any better than their predecessors. If there is a Custom-house in South Africa that has any feeling at all towards the overseas exporter, that Custom-house is located at Pretoria, and controls the Transvaal. Give the British manufacturer the protection he wants in the shape of enforcing the Merchandise-marks Act, which is what the Transvaal and Cape Controllers have been trying to do, the former with more success than the latter, and preference or no preference will trouble him but little.

AMONG the arrivals from New York this week we notice 1,167 cases of swamp-root.



## Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6d. each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the following, among other societies:

Central Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.  
Otago Pharmaceutical Association, N.Z.  
Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland.  
Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.  
Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia.

### The Commonwealth.

**CUSTOMS DECISIONS.**—Among the latest decisions are the following: Quibell's sheep-dip, Little's dip, and kresol (Item 283). Dyes in bulk (Item 239). In packages of 4 oz. and under when suitable for household use (Item 89).

**ARTIFICIAL-FRUIT ESSENCES.**—Under the Commonwealth Customs and Commerce Acts it is stated in an order dated October 7 that essences which purport to be made from fruit, etc., and which are synthetic preparations only (*e.g.*, essence of pineapple not made from such fruit), are not to be admitted into the Commonwealth without qualification as to name. The additional word "artificial" must be placed before the name of such preparations.

**BEALE'S REPORT.**—Mr. O. C. Beale had a conference with the Prime Minister on October 15 with reference to the objections advanced by certain members of the Opposition to any widespread circulation of his report. In view of the discussion that has taken place the Prime Minister has suggested that Mr. Beale should meet Dr. Salmon, M.P., and the other medical men in Parliament with a view to the rearrangement of some of the matter in the report so as to facilitate the issue of a condensation of it for public information.

**THE CUSTOMS CHEMIST.**—Arrangements are now being made for the accommodation of the new Commonwealth analytical chemist who is to be attached to the Central Customs Administration in Melbourne. The future chemist will have rooms inside the Melbourne Customs-house or close by. As soon as the estimates are passed arrangements will be made for the appointment of a chemist with the requisite special qualifications. The position will be open to competition, but there is every probability that Mr. Percy Wilkinson will receive the official nomination, should he consent to leave the service of Victoria for that of the Commonwealth. Mr. Wilkinson, by the courtesy of the Premier of Victoria, already does the bulk of the Federal analytical work, but its volume is now so heavy that the present arrangement cannot long continue with advantage.

**LEGISLATING ON "PROPRIETARIES."**—The attention of the Minister of Customs was drawn in the House of Representatives by Mr. Tudor, on October 11, to the announcement in the "Melbourne Age" that a combine had been formed at Sydney to control the retail prices of proprietary medicines. Mr. Tudor asked Mr. Chapman if he would endeavour to obtain copies of price-lists in force a week before the alteration was made and a week after, for the information of members, so that they might know the facts when dealing with those items in the tariff. The Minister of Customs replied that his attention had already been directed to the matter and inquiries were being made in regard to it. If these inquiries should show that he was in a position to take action against the combine, action would be taken. Mr. Louis Zions, the Secretary of the P.A.T.A. of Australia, wrote a lengthy letter to the "Sydney Daily Telegraph" explaining the aims and object of the P.A.T.A., pointing out that it is not a combination of wholesale distributors, as would appear from the "Telegraph's" remarks. The Minister was again questioned on October 17 as to when the Bill dealing with the importation of patent medicines would be introduced. The reply was: "As soon as the Attorney-General can get it ready. I hope that it will not be long before the Tariff dis-

cussion will be finished, and we shall be able to pass it." Since this information was received, Captain Muirhead Collins, representative of the Commonwealth in London, has sent us a copy of the following cablegram, dated November 26, received from the Department of External Affairs: "Re Patent Medicines, Bill introduced last week will probably not be proceeded with before Christmas. Bill practically reverses Section XVI. Commerce Act, and requires trade description to disclose formula unless special exemption granted."

### New South Wales.

**OPIMUM PROSECUTION.**—A young man, Oswald Waterhouse, was fined 250*l.* at Sydney for having in his possession 229 tins of opium. Since 1905, when the Act prohibiting the importation of opium came into force, fourteen prosecutions have been instituted and 3,000 tins of opium have been seized.

### New Zealand.

**THE CENTRAL PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION** of New Zealand was entertained, on September 30, by the President (Mr. Len. McKenzie). Mr. Baillie, pharmacist and Mayor of Carterton, proposed the health of the Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. McKenzie responded, and remarked on the recognition that had been received from Parliament during the year of the work of the legitimate pharmacist.

**A COMMERCE ACT FORESHADOWED.**—In the House of Representatives on September 18, Mr. Hanan (Invercargill) asked the Premier whether he will, after the passage of the tariff proposals, introduce legislation on the lines of the Australian Commerce Act, but the Prime Minister replied: The work still to be done during the session is very heavy, and no promise can be given; but the protection of the public is so important that I hope to have suitable proposals prepared during the recess to submit for the consideration of Parliament next session.

**THE TARIFF.**—The final stages in connection with this tariff were taken on September 25. A recommendation from the Governor-in-Council was adopted that medicated infants' foods should not be specified, as they are included under the heading of "Food for Infants and Invalids." The amendment was agreed to by the House of Representatives. Among the changes of interest to the drug-trade it may be mentioned that powdered pyrethrum-flowers, or Dalmatian powder, and powdered hellebore in bulk were added to the list of drugs, crude, in Class 5, making free of duty those materials from which insecticides are made, this being adopted in the interests of nurserymen and orchardists. Insecticides for agricultural use and for tree-washes are also to be admitted free.

**QUACKERY PREVENTION BILL.**—The Parliamentary Committee appointed to consider the Quackery Prevention Bill has recommended that the Bill be not proceeded with in its present form. The committee, however, strongly impress upon the Government the urgent necessity of passing legislation this session to prevent the advertising or supply of any preparation, medicine, or appliance for the prevention, alleviation, or cure of any human ailment or physical defect that, in the opinion of a Judge of the Supreme Court, is harmful to health or of a fraudulent nature, or of such a character that it cannot have the effect claimed for it; to make it unlawful for any person to sell, or attempt to sell, or employ any medicine or preparation unless accompanied by the formula (this not to apply when supplied on a prescription by a registered practitioner, or to any person who applies to and proves to a Judge that his preparation or medicine is a secret one, not harmful to health nor of a fraudulent nature, but may have the effect claimed for it, and that it may safely be entrusted to inexperienced and uninformed); to make it unlawful in advertising any preparation to unwarrantably use the name of any medical man or doctor, or the name of any person, which would convey a wrong impression; and to make it unlawful for any person other than a duly registered medical practitioner or qualified veterinary surgeon to sell or supply any appliance or preparation which may be used for preventive purposes. In view of the other urgent business to be transacted, it is scarcely probable that the Government will attempt to pass such legislation this session.



## Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

**A STUDENTS' DINNER.**—On November 9 Laval's pharmaceutical students held their annual banquet at the Queen's Hotel, Montreal. The tables were crowded, and the gaiety that reigned was contagious. The other faculties of the University, as well as of McGill, and representatives of the Pharmaceutical Association of the province, were among the guests, while a number of the professors of Laval were also present at the guest table, which was presided over by Mr. Wilfrid Leduc, President of the Students in Pharmacy. The address issued by the Association of the Students in Pharmacy Laval, preliminary to this banquet, was rather quaint. It begins by reminding the "Dear Gentlemen and Friends" to whom it is issued that other faculties at McGill and Laval have banquets, and the pharmaceutical faculty should not be behind. It runs:

If those faculties have had such great success, they may be thankful to the liberalities and numerous gifts of their eldest and friends: Missrs the Honorable Judges, the Lawyers, the Doctors, the Engineers, and all the other generous and numerous givers, friends of the Students. In sight of these facts, we stopped thinking if we also did not have sincere, generous and wealthy friends, who could help us as mightily.—Oh, yes: was the general answer and moreover, have we not to assert this fact the magnificent answer you gave, some few months ago, to our eldest brother, the druggists, when in need they called to your generosity. Then, dear Gentlemen and Friends we have the pleasure to inform you that the list of subscription in favor of this grand Banquet (the subscription being fixed to \$5.00 the minimum) is now opened to your generosity again, and we are sure, beforehand, that our hope in it shall not be deceived.

An envelope addressed to the Treasurer was enclosed, and the account of the dinner shows that there had been "numerous generous givers."

**THE CANADIAN SECTION** of the Society of Chemical Industry held a meeting at Montreal on November 13, when Mr. A. McGill, M.A., chief analyst of the Inland Revenue Department, gave an address on "Specific Refraction and its Practical Application to Chemical Industry." Mr. McGill was assisted by Mr. A. Valin, public analyst of the Inland Revenue Department, and there was a representative gathering, including Mr. Milton H. Hersey, who presided, and a number of doctors and prominent manufacturers. The lecture was illustrated by modern apparatus, and showed the ability of the analyst to detect the adulteration of foods and other materials. Mr. McGill selected for study, as being typical and of intrinsic interest and importance, the following pairs of more or less similar substances: butter and lard, water and alcohol, alcohol and wood spirit, pure water and dilute salt solutions, olive oil and cottonseed oil, normal milk and watered milk. The lecture was exceedingly interesting and instructive.

**MEDICAL RECIPROCITY.**—"That the Imperial Privy Council be petitioned to consider the Province of Quebec, for the purpose of medical registration, a separate colony of the British Crown," was the request made to Premier Gouin and his Cabinet at Quebec recently by a deputation of the College des Médecins of the province. The deputation consisted of Drs. A. Simard, of Quebec; L. P. Normand, of Three Rivers; and Lafleur, of Montreal. The object of the consideration of Quebec as a separate colony from the rest of Canada is in order that the Province may enjoy the right of separate negotiation with the rest of the Empire regarding recognition of medical diplomas. At present any colony which possesses a standard of medical registration can secure its recognition throughout the Empire under a law passed by the Imperial Government a few years ago; but in Canada there is no such standard for the whole Dominion, each Province having the right to control its own medical registers, and consequently Canadian medical registration has never been recognised in other parts of the Empire.

**THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF HAMILTON, ONTARIO**, has gone one better than the Toronto Society. A committee has been appointed to draft a new schedule of prices, and this was submitted at a very largely attended meeting of the Society. The new rates are just about double the old ones, and have been divided into three classes. The prices, according to

class, for ordinary calls are \$1.50, \$2, and \$2.50, or an advance over the old rates of 50c., 75c., and \$1 respectively. Calls answered between 1 and 4 p.m. (the doctor's office hours) will be charged for at the rate of \$3, \$4, and \$5. Hereafter all office consultation will be charged for, no matter how little; and where an exhaustive examination is needed, the rates will be \$2, \$3, and \$5. Night calls will be double the price of day calls, and afternoon calls will be higher than morning calls. The classification has been for those earning less than \$1,000 per year, between \$1,000 and \$2,000, and from \$2,000 to \$4,000, so that from this time forth all Hamilton people needing a doctor will have to make an affidavit as to the amount of their earnings before their accounts can be properly made out.

## India and the East.

**COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES.**—The Government of India has notified that in future samples of goods not intended for sale, which are re-imported by commercial travellers into British India after duty has once been paid on them, shall be passed free of duty, provided certain conditions are fulfilled. The Collector of Customs at the port of re-importation must be satisfied—

- (i.) that duty was paid on first import; (ii.) of the identity of the samples; (iii.) that no drawback was paid on export; (iv.) that the ownership of the samples has not changed since its first import; (v.) that no more than six months have elapsed since the articles were exported.

The following procedure has also to be observed:

1. On first importation the Collector of Customs will require a letter of identity or certificate from the principals. An invoice in duplicate, showing each article in detail, should be filed at the Custom-house, the original to be retained by the Customs. Each page of the duplicate will be stamped with the Custom-house seal and endorsed with the officer's signature, with a reference to the bill of entry on which the samples were assessed to duty. It will be returned, together with a certified copy of the bill of entry, to the travellers.
2. The certified copy of the bill of entry must on each occasion on which the samples are exported to a foreign port be produced at the Customs, who will endorse, after examination of the samples, the copy of the bill of entry with a certificate that no drawback has been paid, together with the date of exportation. On re-importation from foreign port a like procedure will be observed.
3. When the samples are finally exported under claim of drawback a certificate of examination shall be recorded on the certified copy of the bill of entry by a Customs officer after verification.

**BURMA NOTES.**—The Viceregal visit to Burma is making the chemists of Rangoon very busy, as globe-trotters are making their visit coincide with that of the Viceroy's. From November 13 to December 7 will be a gay and busy period.—The smuggling of opium and cocaine into Burma appears to have become a lucrative profession. Certain Chinese merchants of seemingly irreproachable character are not above suspicion, but they take care to delegate the dangerous work to subordinates, who are well paid to keep their mouths closed. The Customs officials are particularly vigilant just now, and many seizures are being made.—Mr. Munro, the representative of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., who has succeeded Mr. Paxton in the East, was working Burma when the mail left.—The Rangoon Medical Hall have opened a branch business at Kemmendine, an outlying suburb.—During a tour in Upper Burma, including a visit to Mandalay and calls at the Irrawaddy riverside stations, I was struck (writes a Rangoon correspondent) with the enterprise of an American patent-medicine firm. Booklets in Burmese extolling a cough-remedy have been distributed broadcast. The front of the booklet has a representation of the Shive Dagon Pagoda (the Westminster Abbey of Burmese Buddhism) printed in brilliant yellow. In many of the pagoda buildings I saw this frontispiece torn from the book and pasted in prominent positions before idols of the Buddha. In fact, I delighted the heart of an old phonygee (priest) one day by presenting him with one of these booklets, and he forthwith, to my dismay, had it ceremoniously laid before a bronze representation of the Buddha.



## Legal Reports.

### Trade Law.

**Restrictive Covenant.**—In the case of *Rushbrooke v. Davies*, which came before the Master of the Rolls and Lord Justice Buckley on November 23, an interim injunction had been granted by Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady restraining the defendant from directly or indirectly entering into or continuing in the employment of or in any way serving any firm engaged in any business similar to that carried on by the plaintiffs as dressmakers' warehousemen. Mr. Micklem, K.C., for the appellant, said he had entered into an agreement to the above effect. It was submitted that the plaintiffs have in every large town in England and in many large cities on the Continent branches of their business, and they suggested that they were entitled to restrain their employes for all time from being employed in the same business at any place. He contended that a covenant so grossly oppressive to the employe could not be reasonably necessary for the protection of the employer, and was bad in law. Their Lordships, however, held that the material before them was insufficient to decide whether the covenant was wider than was required for the protection of the business, but there was *prima facie* evidence of the validity of the covenant, and the injunction must stand till trial. The appeal was therefore dismissed, with costs.

**Oil-cans and Vinegar-casks.**—In the City of London Court on November 22, Judge Rentoul, K.C., had an important action to decide in regard to the practice which has been growing up of late years of traders using oil-cans and vinegar-casks which are the property of known firms for oil and vinegar supplied by other firms. The plaintiffs in the action were Weston & Westall, Ltd., 16 Eastcheap, London, E.C., who have all their cans marked "This can is the property of Weston & Westall, Ltd., Eastcheap, London, E.C." The casks are similarly branded. Messrs. Weston & Westall sued E. Burford & Co., 5 Gleggall Road, Old Kent Road, for 10*l.*, being damages for the detention of two oil-cans and eight vinegar-casks so marked. From the statement of the plaintiffs' solicitor it appeared that the defendants' vanmen had been in the habit of collecting such empty cans from shopkeepers, and in April last the plaintiffs remonstrated. No notice was taken of the complaint, with the result that plaintiffs prosecuted the defendants at the Lambeth Police Court, and obtained an order for the delivery of two branded cans, and judgment was entered in their favour, with two guineas costs. The objectionable practice had nevertheless continued, and the present action was an endeavour to put a more effectual stop to it. The case was argued at great length by counsel on both sides, and witnesses were heard. At the suggestion of his Honour plaintiffs' counsel agreed to abandon the claim for damages on condition that an injunction should be asked for. It also appeared in the course of the hearing that there are several of the Burford family trading, and some complication accordingly arose, but his Honour had ultimately no difficulty in granting the injunction asked for, which he ordered should be as against defendants' servants and agents. Costs were also awarded to the plaintiffs.

### House of Lords.

#### ADVERTISING DENTISTS.

In the House of Lords on November 21 the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Halsbury, Lord Macnaghten, and Lord Atkinson heard an appeal from an order of the Court of Appeal discharging a judgment of Mr. Justice Warrington in the cases of *Clifford v. Timms* and *Clifford v. Phillips*. It will be remembered his Lordship held that the order of the General Medical Council removing the names of R. E. Clifford and Isidore Clifford from the Dentists' Register was inadmissible as evidence. Messrs. Clifford were partners with Mr. Timms and Mr. Phillips in a dental business, which partnership was terminable if either partner were guilty of professional misconduct. Mr. Justice Warrington concluded, in spite of the General Medical Council's decision, that neither of the Cliffords had committed misconduct in the exercise of his profession, and accordingly granted injunctions to both that the partnerships had not been determined. This judgment was reversed by the Court of Appeal in June last (*C. & D.* June 15, p. 896). Messrs. Clifford now applied to the House of Lords for reconsideration of the whole matter, when they were represented by Sir Robert Finlay, K.C., Mr. H. Terrell, K.C., and Mr. Houston; while the respondents were represented by Mr. Upjohn, K.C., Mr.

Buckmaster, K.C., and Mr. E. F. Buckley in the case of *Clifford v. Timms*, and in the case of *Clifford v. Phillips*. Mr. Upjohn, K.C., and Mr. Edward Ford appeared for the respondents. Their Lordships dismissed the appeal in each case. The Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment, said he did not think it was in the least necessary to enter into the legal question which was so much discussed in the Court of Appeal, and it seemed to him a matter of indifference whether the order made by the General Medical Council should be admitted in evidence or was excluded, as the question whether professional misconduct had been committed depended on the advertisements sanctioned by Messrs. Clifford in the "Review of Reviews." His Lordship was of opinion that this advertising certainly, in the circumstances, amounted to professional misconduct. Lords Halsbury, Macnaghten, and Atkinson concurred.

### High Court Cases.

#### GLASGOW SOAPMAKERS' ACTION.

LORD GUTHRIE, in the Edinburgh Court of Session, on November 22, closed the record, and ordered issues for the trial of the action for damages by Ogston & Tennant, soap-makers, Glasgow, against the "Glasgow Daily Record" and the Associated Newspapers, Ltd., London. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants published statements charging them with trickery, corrupt and dishonest methods in business, and that they were accused of entering into trust with other manufacturers to defraud the public. The defendants deny any ground of action.

#### THE LATE MR. C. A. GOSNELL'S WILL.

In the action *Oakley v. the Attorney-General*, heard by Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady on November 26, application was made to ascertain whether the gift by the testator of the ultimate residue of his estate (about 20,000*l.*) to charitable agencies, such as the Salvation Army, Dr. Barnardo's Institutions, the Perfumers' Philanthropic and Sick and Benefit Society, and hospitals, was a good and valid charitable gift, and whether the discretion as to this residue given to the three trustees and executors, one of whom has died, is exercisable by the two survivors. His Lordship, after hearing counsel, decided the questions in the affirmative.

#### LIQUID AIR.

ON November 22 Mr. Justice Warrington resumed the hearing of the case *British Liquid Air Co. v. the British Oxygen Co.*, which had been adjourned for the purpose of the plaintiffs furnishing particulars of the inventions they alleged anticipated the plaintiffs' patent. In April 1907 the plaintiff company was formed for the purpose of working a French patent for the liquidation of air and the separation of the oxygen and nitrogen for commercial purposes; but when it was proposed to erect works for the purpose at Newcastle-on-Tyne and exhibitions of the patent were given there, the defendant company wrote to the agents of the French company, and caused advertisements to be issued in effect warning people that the use of the plaintiffs' patent would be an infringement of theirs. The result had been to practically stop the development of the patent in this country, and the plaintiffs thereupon brought the present action to restrain the defendants from threatening with legal proceedings intending users of the plaintiffs' patent. The plaintiffs denied that their patent in any way infringed the defendants', and contended that if it did the defendants' patent was invalid. Sir William Ramsay was one of the witnesses in support of the plaintiffs' case, which is proceeding.

#### A CARAMEL CASE.

In the Chancery Division on November 27, Mr. Justice Warrington gave judgment in the action *Hay and others v. Gonville*, which was brought by Mr. Edward James Hay, Mr. William McCowan, and Mr. Frederick Masters, trading as E. J. Hay & Co., Essex Wharf, Limehouse, against Cyril H. K. Gonville, Morland Road, Croydon, for an injunction to restrain the defendant from exercising or being concerned in the business of a manufacturer of caramels manufactured under, or by virtue of, a process protected by Letters Patent 22,765 of 1898 in breach of a covenant entered



into by the defendant with the plaintiffs. His Lordship, in giving judgment, said the defendant contended that where pressure was essential to the plaintiffs' process it was not to his process. Though no doubt there was pressure in the plaintiffs' process, the inventor did not regard pressure as an essential element. His Lordship came to the conclusion that the two processes were substantially the same, and the defendant did not escape from infringement by the alterations he had adopted, even though he had adopted a different method of heating. He therefore granted the injunction asked.

### County Court Cases.

#### AN ASSISTANT'S CLAIM.

At Oldham County Court on November 21, before Judge Bradbury, John S. Woodruffe, chemist's assistant, sued James Walters, trading as the "Vono" Home Remedy Co., West Street, Oldham, for a month's wages in lieu of notice. Plaintiff stated that in response to an advertisement for a smart assistant he was engaged last August, but in September he was discharged without notice. He claimed that the custom of the trade with chemists' assistants was a month's notice on either side. In giving judgment for plaintiff for 2*l.* 5*s.*, one and a half week's wages, the Judge said he was not satisfied on the evidence that a month's wages should have been given.

### Bankruptcy Reports.

*Re* ROLAND RAND RUMFORD (trading as R. R. Rumford & Co.), 3 Budge Row, E.C., Chemical-apparatus Manufacturer. This bankrupt failed in May 1907, and on November 22 he applied to Mr. Registrar Brougham at the London Bankruptcy Court for an order of discharge. Mr. G. W. Chapman, Official Receiver, reported that the bankrupt began business in 1900, and in March 1906 he sold it to a company, which, however, had but a short existence. He subsequently acted as managing director of a chemical-apparatus company, which went into voluntary liquidation in April 1907. The only offence reported was the insufficiency of assets to pay 10*s.* in the pound to the creditors, and his Honour granted an order of discharge subject to the minimum suspension of two years.

*Re* RICHARD ALBERT SAALFIELD, described as a director of a public company, of Regent Street, London, W.—At the public examination of this debtor at the London Bankruptcy Court on November 26, on liabilities returned at 1,394*l.*, against assets 752*l.*, it was stated that debtor, a naturalised American, came to this country in 1905 with a view, partly, to exploiting a patent spine-brush. He attributed his failure, among other causes, to being unable to float a company which was formed to acquire the patent brush. The sitting was adjourned, it being stated that a scheme of arrangement was to be submitted to the creditors.

*Re* HENRY P. THOMPSON, 93 Aldersgate Street, E.C., Druggists' Sundriesman.—The public examination of this debtor was held at the London Bankruptcy Court on November 26 before Mr. Registrar Linklater, the accounts showing total liabilities 9,115*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* (unsecured 7,745*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*) and net assets valued at 2,026*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that from 1886 to 1901 he was employed as traveller to his father, a druggists' sundriesman. In the latter year he commenced as an European and American agent for druggists' sundries at 93 Aldersgate Street. His capital amounted to 500*l.*, and in addition his wife put 1,000*l.* into the business, and 2,000*l.* was introduced from time to time by a Mr. Graham, who was employed as traveller and manager at a salary of 200*l.* a year and a percentage of the profits, the rate increasing from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent. as the advances were made. The business was carried on under the style of Henry P. Thompson & Co., witness being sole proprietor. The expenses of travelling and advertising proved to be too heavy to admit of a profit being made, except in one year—April 1902 to April 1903—when the accounts showed a net profit of 258*l.* The trading during the other years resulted in a net total loss of about 1,600*l.* In May 1906 he gave a charge over the business and book debts as security for the before-mentioned advances. Witness attributed his insolvency to the failure of the supply of a patented article, which upset all his negotiations for a successful flotation of what would have become a profitable business. In July last he called a meeting of his principal creditors, and offered to assign to a trustee the whole of his property, but the offer was rejected by certain money-lending creditors, who instituted these bankruptcy proceedings. The examination was concluded.

### Deeds of Arrangement.

BURNS, NORMAN, Grove Street and Oak Cottage, Grove Avenue, Wilmslow, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee, Harry L. Price, 15 Fountain Street, Manchester. Dated, November 15; filed, November 21. Secured creditors, 229*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 903*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*; estimated net assets, 640*l.*

BAGSHAW, WESTON CHARLES, 158 Ashton Old Road, Openshaw; 278 Hyde Road, Ardwick; 2 Slade Lane, Longsight; and 36 Upper Jackson Street, Hulme; late 149 Cross Street, Gorton; and residing at Tatton Road North, Heaton Chapel, Wholesale and Retail Chemist and Druggist.—Trustees: Harry L. Price, 15 Fountain Street, Manchester, and another. Dated, November 13; filed, November 19. Liabilities unsecured, 2,211*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; estimated net assets, 1,142*l.* The following are creditors: Breidenbach & Co. (17*l.*); Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (13*l.*); C. R. Harker, Staggs & Morgan, Ltd. (87*l.*); Hockin, Wilson & Co. (35*l.*); W. Lane & Co. (34*l.*); Marshalls, Ltd. (14*l.*); J. Timpson & Co., Ltd. (18*l.*)—all of London; Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton (14*l.*); F. Bridgford, Cheadle Hulme (420*l.*); Storry, Smithson & Co., Ltd., Hull (487*l.*); R. Silcock & Sons, Liverpool (108*l.*); E. R. Swindells, Manchester (23*l.*); J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester (420*l.*); Chemists' Sundries, Ltd., Manchester (17*l.*); J. F. Wilkinson, Pendleton (25*l.*); Vinolia Co., Ltd., Port Sunlight (14*l.*); E. Taylor, Salford (22*l.*); Erasmus Co., Ltd., Warrington (11*l.*); rent and taxes (125*l.*).

### Gazette.

#### Partnerships Dissolved.

LOCKE, G., and GRAYDON, H. P., under the style of the Hygiene Mineral-water Co., Tuckeon, Bournemouth, mineral-water manufacturers.

SEWELL, T. D., and JAMESON, A. D. R., under the style of the British Optical Journal, Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C., proprietors of the British Optical and Photographic Trade Journal, and the Optical Almanac.

THOMPSON, A., GLENNIE, A. H., and AMIS, H., under the style of Thompson Bros. & Co., Market Buildings, Mincing Lane, E.C., produce-dealers, so far as regards A. Thompson.

### New Companies and Company News.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT BOTTLE CO., LTD.—Capital 200*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from Major-General C. J. Griffiths, of 11 Sinclair Road, Kensington, and turn to account the benefit of certain existing inventions relating to improvements in the stoppering of bottles to prevent fraudulent re-filling, and to adopt an agreement with the said vendor.

HYGIENIC SYPHON CO., LTD.—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with J. G. Henrich, F. Lorange, and W. Matt, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in syphons, bottles, jars, and receptacles for mineral waters and other liquids, gases, etc. The first directors are F. Lorange, W. Matt, and J. G. Henrich. Registered office, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

COMMERCIAL CHEMISTS' MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.—Capital 100*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing and general chemists, druggists, drysalts, oil and colour men, manufacturers of chemical, photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus, etc. The first subscribers are: H. W. Carr, A.C.I.S., 45 Radcliffe Road, Winchmore Hill, N.; A. H. Dawborn, A.C.I.S., 45 Westover Road, Wandsworth; Mrs. E. Hart, 24 Finsbury Square, E.C.; A. E. Hart, 24 Finsbury Square, E.C.; T. Tooley, 53 Fletching Road, Clapton, pensioner; Miss A. Cleland, 15 Crofton Road, Plaistow, E.; and Miss G. Mitchell, 4 Barnsbury Street, Islington, N. H. W. Carr is the first secretary.

LANCE & LANCE, LTD.—Capital 110,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (55,000 preference). Objects: To acquire the business carried on at Weston-super-Mare as "Lance & Lance," and to carry on the business of drapers and various other businesses, including those of chemists, dealers in photographic and surgical requisites, etc. Minimum cash subscription: half the shares offered to the public. The first directors are H. J. Lance, A. E. Lance, T. Des Forges, and M. Williams, the two last-named being "employee" directors. Qualification, 1,000*l.* ("employee directors" not less than 100*l.*). Remuneration 200*l.* per annum, dividend. Registered office, Waterloo House, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

ILFORD, LTD.—The report for the year ended October 31 last states that the net profits for the year are 14,160*l.*, and,



after paying the preference dividend, there is a balance of 1,838*l.*, which is carried forward, nothing being paid on the ordinary shares. After making allowance for depreciation and provision for doubtful debts the net profit for the year is 14,160*l.* This amount, with 2,877*l.* brought forward, gives 17,038*l.* for appropriation. The directors have paid an interim dividend on the ordinary shares for the half-year ended April 30 at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and for the same period they have paid the dividend on the 6-per-cent. preference shares. Since then the second dividend on the 6-per-cent. preference shares has been paid, leaving 1,838*l.*, which the directors recommend should be carried forward.

## Births.

**BINGHAM.**—At 58 Charminster Road, Bournemouth, on November 22, the wife of W. A. Bingham, chemist, of a son.

**GAMMIE.**—At 44 Market Street, Macduff, on November 23, the wife of J. L. Gammie, chemist and druggist, of a son.

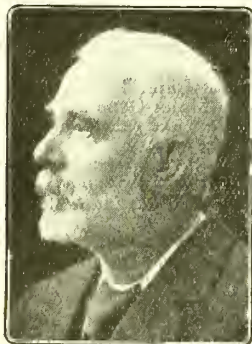
**TAYLOR.**—At Ferguslie Place, Strathmartine Road, Dundee, on November 21, the wife of J. Russell Taylor, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

## Marriage.

**CHRISTIE—RABONE.**—At St. Stephen's Church, Uxbridge Road, W., on November 19, by the Rev. Meyrick Wood, Vicar, J. Daniel Christie, chemist and druggist, to Ada Louisa, only daughter of Mr. Edward Rabone, 18 Frithville Gardens, W.

## Deaths.

**GROSE.**—At Uplands Terrace, Swansea, on November 21, Mr. Nicholas Male Grose, pharmaceutical chemist, aged sixty-five. As briefly reported in the *C. & D.* last week, Mr. Grose had an apoplectic seizure while walking along Oxford Street, Swansea, on the previous Tuesday, and he was then removed to his residence in a very serious condition. He never really rallied, and passed away as stated. Coming of an old Cornish family—though the deceased gentleman himself was born at Kilibion, Gower, near Swansea—the late Mr. Grose spent his early life in Somerset and the West of England, passing the Minor examination in 1869 and the Major in 1870. In



the early 'seventies he returned to South Wales and joined the late Mr. Walter A. Powell, who had taken over the business in Castle Bailey Street, Swansea, of Mr. Dawe, who founded it, and was locally famed as a dispensing chemist. It was a lucrative business, but the partnership only lasted a few years, as Mr. Powell was compelled to go to the South of France on account of failing health, and there he died. Mr. Grose continued the business in the same old-fashioned little shop, which almost adjoined the popular "Wheatsheaf" tavern; but some ten years ago the whole of that side of this once-narrow thoroughfare had to give way for a very much-needed street-widening. Mr. Grose then removed to Temple Street, where he had very commodious premises, and here the business was carried on right up to the time of his unexpected demise. In 1892 he became a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society without a contest, on the retirement of Mr. Gwylm Evans from the Council. He remained on it until 1901, when he was unseated at the election on the occasion of the return of Messrs. A. Cooper, John Taylor, and A. C. Wootton to strengthen the hands of Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones in the cause

of reform. Mr. Grose was also a faithful adherent of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and frequently attended its meetings with his friend Mr. J. Hughes. He was a quiet, genial man, and in Swansea and the district was highly respected. In politics he was a staunch Conservative, and as an active Freemason was Past Master of the Caradoc Lodge, Past Provincial Grand Senior Warden (one of the highest offices in the Order), and for years the Treasurer of the South Wales Masonic Fund for Widows and Orphans. His wife (who was a Miss Yerbury, a Somersetshire lady) pre-deceased him exactly thirteen months ago, and there are no children. The funeral took place on Tuesday at Mumbles Cemetery, when among those present were the following chemists: Messrs. Charles B. Allen (London, representing the Pharmaceutical Council), James Hughes, J. T. Davies, W. T. Hill and Sidney Davies (manager and assistant at the Temple Street business), John Davies (High Street), John Davies (Oxford Street), H. Lowther (Mumbles), John Rees (St. Thomas), T. H. Williams, H. L. Hayward, and Sid Gold. Many Masons were also present. The last rites were said in accordance with the Church of England burial service, followed by the Masonic ceremony.

**JOSEPH.**—At 21 Bold Street, Warrington, on November 21, Mr. Neild Joseph, chemist and druggist, of Great Homer Street, Liverpool, aged eighty-four.

**LONG.**—Suddenly, at 65 Western Road, Hove, on November 25, Mr. Henry Long, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-two. Mr. Long, who was a native of Cheltenham, went to Brighton as a young man, and was an assistant in the business of Messrs. Foster & Else, King's Road. In 1850 he founded the business of Henry Long & Co. at 34 Western Road, Hove, subsequently transferring it to the present premises. Mr. Long took an active interest in the business almost until the last. He had a breakdown in the summer, however, and had been ailing ever since. He was the oldest chemist in the district, and his sterling ability and uprightness made him respected by all with whom he came in contact. He leaves two sons and one daughter. The business will be carried on by members of the family.

**MADDOCK.**—At Sussex Towers, Sussex Road, Southsea, on November 16, Mr. William Thomas Maddock, pharmaceutical chemist, aged fifty-eight. Mr. Maddock was for many years in business at Pulborough, Sussex.

**MILLER.**—At Balham, S.W., on November 13, Mr. Henry Miller, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-six.

**PALMER.**—At Cheltenham, on November 16, Mr. Faithful Palmer, pharmaceutical chemist, aged ninety-one.

**SEYS.**—At Cardiff, on November 15, Mr. James Aeneas Seys, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-seven.

**SIMPKINS.**—At Minchinhampton, Glos., on November 18, Mr. John Simpkins, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-two.

**TURNER.**—At Peterborough, suddenly, on November 21, E. E. Turner, widow of the late Thomas Spencer Turner, of Higham, Norfolk, and daughter of the late W. W. Willson, chemist, of Alford, and mother of W. Spencer Turner, A. G. Turner, and Charles Turner, Manchester.

**WILLIAMS.**—At Hereford on November 25, Mr. Howell Bennett Williams, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five. Death was due to a paralytic seizure. Mr. Williams, who was the son of a clergyman, was born at Llwynycyntefin, Brecknockshire. For upwards of sixty years he had lived in Hereford, and for many years carried on business as a chemist at the corner of Bridge Street and St. Nicholas Street.

## Recent Wills.

THE late John Caw, Roseville, Cupar, chemist, left estate valued at 10,689*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, and duty to the extent of 428*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* has been paid.

MR. THOMAS GERRARD, Appleton, Widnes, Lancs, formerly of the Alexandra Hotel, Widnes, retired licensed victualler and formerly in business as a chemist, who died on June 29, aged fifty-eight, left estate of the gross value of 6,089*l.* 10*s.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 4,498*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*



## Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

MR. T. BEECH, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of the Stockwell Drug-stores, Ltd., at 156 Stockwell Road, S.W.

MESSRS. THOMPSON & CAPPER, homœopathic chemists, have taken the premises No. 44 Boar Lane, Leeds, which are being elaborately fitted up for opening as an important branch of the business.

MR. W. H. HAMMOND, chemist and druggist, late of Leyburn, Yorks, has taken over the Galen Pharmacy, at Barbourne, Worcester, formerly belonging to Mr. Job Hughes, chemist and druggist.

MESSRS. COFMAN & ACHNER, LTD., have now opened their new pharmacy at 113 Leadenhall Street, E.C. They make a feature of dispensing prescriptions of any national origin for their *confreres* in pharmacy.

MR. ROWLAND DIXON, pharmaceutical chemist, of the Endcliffe Pharmacy, Sheffield, has recently opened a branch establishment at Banner Cross, on the outskirts of the city. The new premises are handsomely fitted throughout with mahogany, and with a complete set of inset bottles presents a very finished and striking appearance. Mr. Arnott, late with Messrs. Savory & Moore, Ltd., of London, is in charge.

MR. AMBROSE MIDDLETON, chemist and druggist, of Lester Gate, Nottingham, has taken his son, Mr. Harold Ponting Middleton, chemist and druggist, into partnership, and the business will in future be carried on as "A. Middleton & Son, English and Foreign Chemists, Nottingham." After passing the Minor (in 1903) Mr. H. P. Middleton filled several important situations as assistant, and he spent last winter in Geneva, Cannes, and Monte Carlo, returning to Nottingham last May. The experience he then gained will be invaluable to the new firm in catering for a foreign *clientèle*.

## Personalities.

MR. E. J. ADCOCK, Krugersdorp, Transvaal, leaves London for South Africa to-day.

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES, F.R.S., has, it is stated, been selected as the next Nobel prizeman in chemistry.

MR. L. E. THOMAS, chemist, 52 Hampstead Road, Newsham Park, Liverpool, has been elected Treasurer of the West Derby Liberal Association.

MR. E. A. HOLLOWAY, chemist, Southend-on-Sea, is progressing favourably after a rather severe but successful operation in a West-End nursing-home.

MR. A. E. BEARDMORE, chemist and druggist and managing director of Beardmores, Ltd., dentists, Wolverhampton, has been nominated for a vacancy on the Wolverhampton Town Council.

MR. E. DAINTREE, pharmaceutical chemist, who for nearly twenty years has been in business in several towns in Victoria, has spent a vacation in England, and sailed for Australia last week *via* Cape Town.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR has conferred the insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the Red Eagle upon the Mayor of Portsmouth, Mr. F. G. Foster. We published Mr. Foster's portrait in our issue of November 16 (p. 748).

MR. LEONARD H. WOOTTON, B.Sc., son of Mr. Henry Wootton, B.Sc. (Lond.), Principal of the London College of Pharmacy, has passed in honours at the M.B., B.S. examinations of the London University, with distinction in surgery.

MR. H. A. WOOLNOUGH, late of Messrs. Bowen & Co., Melbourne, is expected in London in the early part of December. Mr. Woolnough is organising a company to undertake agencies in Australasia. He may be addressed care of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

As Mr. Thomas Tyrer, F.I.C., F.C.S., was proceeding to 'Change last Thursday (November 21) he was attacked by several garotters, who robbed him of his gold watch and

chain. The thieves got safely away, although the occurrence was in broad daylight and a few minutes from the works at West Ham. Mr. Tyrer's friends will be pleased to hear that, with exception of a few slight bruises, he is none the worse for his adventure.

MR. WILLIAM WALLACE SAVAGE, pharmaceutical chemist, has been elected to a casual vacancy on the Brighton Town Council. Mr. Savage polled 652 votes against his opponent's 44. Mr. Savage is well known in pharmacy. He is Vice-President of the Brighton Association of Pharmacy, and has recently been Chairman of the Ward Ratepayers' Association. There are now two chemists on the Brighton Town Council—Mr. C. G. Yates and Mr. Savage.

IN our note last week (p. 796) regarding the career of Mr. R. F. Roper, Plymouth, we stated that Mr. Roper purchased the business which formerly belonged to "Cookworthy, the pottery chemist." The business, however, was that of Messrs. Cookworthy, Cornish & Lewin, the Cookworthy being a brother of the pottery chemist. Messrs. Balkwill & Co.'s pharmacy is that with which was connected the English discoverer of the method of making china.

MR. W. D. ASTON, B.A., LL.B. (son of Mr. Walter Aston, Worthing), has recently been elected to a fellowship at Downing College, Cambridge. Mr. Aston has had a most brilliant academical career, being placed first on the list at the Inter LL.B. (Lond.), and at Cambridge was placed in Division I. of the Law Tripos. He followed this by heading the list in Division I., Part II., and has now a number of prizes and scholarships. He has just entered for the Bar.

## Trade Notes.

MESSRS. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS ask us to state that the announcement of the result of their limerick competition is unavoidably postponed until next week.

MESSRS. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. inform us that the "Rytol" carton contains twenty-two (not twelve) "tabloids," besides twenty-two of the associated tabloids.

MESSRS. STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS, LTD., Cowper Street, London, E.C., inform us that they have duplicated their telephone lines, and their new number is 804 London Wall. This covers both lines.

ARTIFICIAL MUSK.—When we referred recently to Mr. W. Malleman's artificial musk we mentioned the ketone musk as well as the xylol musk. It should be added that the former kind is not sent to this country, the xylol musk to which our remarks were confined being the variety which is sold in Great Britain and Germany.

HAIR-DRILL is an expression which Edwards' Harlene Co., 95 and 96 High Holborn, London, W.C., are making familiar to the public through advertisements in the Press. In this connection a special offer of one gross of free samples is made to those chemists who place a 2*l.* order. Particulars of the scheme are given in an advertisement inside the front cover of this issue.

"A CURIOUS CODEx" is the title of a crimson-covered pamphlet on the "British Pharmaceutical Codex," which Mr. George Barber, Furnival Street, London, E.C., offers in our advertisement-pages at 3*s.* per 100. It is an amusing indictment of the "Codex" as "a monument of industry misapplied," and has already been circulated to some medical practitioners and chemists.

CREASOIDS.—MESSRS. BAISS BROS. & STEVENSON, LTD., Jewry Street, London, E.C., have given this name to a special brand of beechwood creasote capsules. The capsules are very well made, the air-space being reduced to the size of a pin's head. The creasoids are so brilliant in appearance that, held up to the light, they have a lens-like effect. Creasoids are put up in glass tubcs with screw-cap and labelled with uses and dose. They are employed in affections of the lungs, and, being a pure drug, may be recommended *ad libitum* without being stamped. The *ad libitum* does not extend to the dose, which is two, thrice daily.

PULVERETTES, which are being introduced to the medical profession and the drug-trade by Messrs. Oppenheimer,



Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., seem destined to exceed in popularity even the well-known palatinoids. We examined samples of pulverettes some months ago, but, pending the erection of more machinery, the company were unable to meet demands that would arise from public announcements. The company have since completed the installation of the special machines required in the manufacture, and can supply pulverettes in quantity. What is a pulverette? It looks like a sugar-coated pill, but if pressed between the finger and thumb it falls to powder, the slight click that is heard reminding one of the breaking of an egg-shell. The nearest approach to these new pharmaceutical preparations is the American friable pills, but in the pulverettes there are no cores, and the pressure needed to crush them is less. The process of making pulverettes is new, and is so accurate that the finished articles do not vary in weight. This accuracy in dosage is an important feature of the invention. As regards the behaviour of pulverettes when in the stomach, we have watched the action that takes place when they are put into cold water, and there is no doubt that the medicament will be presented to the stomach in a manner which is not approached in promptness by any method of administering solid drugs. We placed a quinine pulverette in cold water, and in about a minute a flaking of the coating took place, followed by an upheaval of the contents in a finely divided state. In the case of a compound rhubarb pulverette the coating flaked off as quickly, showing the dark-red rhubarb colour; but the disintegration took place differently—the outer layer became pappy before the contents were liberated. This difference in behaviour would be expected, but it is obvious that both methods of disintegration allow the drug to commence work within the shortest possible time of administration. Messrs. Oppenheimer & Co. are making the pulverettes in a large number of combinations, and we advise our subscribers, when sending for particulars, to ask for samples, so that they can judge for themselves as to the distinct advance which is made by this invention.

**NICOSIA.**—This is the latest in perfumery; it is an essence produced by the Lescol Perfumery Co., George Street, Camberwell Green, London, S.E.



Although it is new, Nicosia is a revival of the perfumes which were popular in the eighteenth century. It is somewhat hackneyed to say that it is well put up and attractively labelled, but another practical point which will appeal to chemists is the extensive and mutual form of advertising of Nicosia that is taking place in the ladies' journals. We have examined a number of these announcements cut from some half-dozen of the principal magazines which circulate specially to women-folk and note that each contains an

offer of a free sample to any lady writing for it and mentioning her chemist's name and address. The price of the perfume is protected under the P.A.T.A. scheme, which is an inducement to sell it, in addition to the distinctness and tone of the scent. It is put up in square stoppered bottles of 1-oz. to 8-oz. capacity, selling at 1s. 3d. to 6s. each.

AMONG the exports from the French Colony of Martinique during 1906 were 1,371 lb. of vanilla, valued at 240*l.*, as compared with 662 lb., valued at 232*l.*, in 1905. The exports of musk-seed fell from 27,799 lb. in 1905 to 9,548 lb. in 1906.

## Festivities.

### Whist.

THE first whist-drive of the third session of the Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association was held at the Town Club, Birkenhead, on November 20. The drive had been postponed from the date previously fixed, and on this occasion twelve tables were mustered. The lucky people were (first) Miss Field and (second) Mrs. Tottle for the ladies' prizes, and Messrs. Ellis and Ellithorne for the gentlemen's. A feature of the evening was the presentation of three surprise prizes at three different stages of the game. These caused a great deal of merriment, especially as the first of these prizes fell to Mr. Breeze (President) and his partner. Before the company dispersed Mr. Breeze was thanked for the trouble he had taken to make the evening so successful.

### Nottingham Pharmaceutical Reunion.

THIS year there was a variation from the usual social programme arranged by the Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association, the annual dinner giving place to a supper and reunion in the Mikado Café. Although the idea was to the liking of many of the members, there were some who preferred the dinner, and it is not certain whether the annual gathering will not revert to its old form. There was a good attendance. Mr. R. Fitzhugh (the President) occupied the chair, and those present included Messrs. A. Middleton, F. C. Carr, A. Wilson, A. E. Beilby, A. Gill, F. R. Sergeant, D. Ellis, G. J. R. Parkes, H. C. Prince, H. French, W. S. Adamson, and Smith. The toast of the Association was proposed by Mr. Kent, of Peterborough, and acknowledged by Mr. Carr, and the Chairman's health was drunk on the call of Mr. Middleton. Among the contributors to an excellent musical programme were Messrs. Ben Young, Franklin, Pearson, A. E. Turton, and F. Hooton.

### Plymouth Dinner.

AT the Swiss Café, Plymouth, on November 27, the Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport Chemists' Association held its fourteenth annual dinner. It was very well attended by local chemists, Mr. R. F. Roper, the President occupying the chair. Among the guests were Mr. W. Hoole (Messrs. Maw, Son & Sons), Leadbetter (Messrs. Bishop & Sons), G. P. Blanchflower (Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.), W. S. Sheppard (Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.). After honouring the loyal toast, Mr. C. T. Weary proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society."

Mr. C. J. Park, replying, said he was not prepared to go at length into the subject of titles. Their own and the Government Bills had not become law. The man in the street seldom realised that "Ltd." frequently meant want of qualification, and was a serious deception. Local M.P.s of each political colour were prepared to heartily support the views of the Council. He referred at some length to the great value of the B.P.C. to medical men and chemists; he regarded it as a monument of enterprise.

Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, in proposing the toast of "The Local Association," said he quite concurred in Mr. Park's opinion of the "Codex." He was loth to introduce any note of discord, but he felt on that occasion he must protest against the statement attributed to Dr. Martindale, who appeared to have told the London Chemists' Association that he considered the capitalists who brought new preparations before the public greater benefactors to their fellows than the small individual chemist who was constantly bringing out substitutes for those preparations. He protested against these remarks, and considered the small individual chemist a valuable and indispensable member of the community. He knew of no business where the vendor was so often called upon to advise against his own interest.

Mr. Robert F. Roper, President, in acknowledging the toast, referred to the revival of their junior section, and hoped an *esprit de corps* would be generated among their young men which would prevent them selling their services to unqualified employers, and thereby sacrificing the future for the present. The frequency of secret poisoning had originally induced the Government to frame the Pharmacy Acts for the protection of the public, and he regarded the chemist as an unsalaried servant who had accomplished



much with but little compensation. Chemists should rigidly conform to the letter of the law in dealing with poison. He believed the day of high-priced patents and low-priced drugs was closing, and that the medical profession must make a stand against countenancing medicines advertised to the public.

During the evening a presentation was made by the President, on behalf of the members, of a silver cigar case to the late Secretary (Mr. F. A. Spear), in recognition of his past services. Mr. Spear, who was taken by surprise, expressed his gratitude for this mark of kindness.

Mr. Frank Barge proposed "The Officers of the Association," and Messrs. H. D. Davey (Hon. Treasurer), H. H. Cannon (Hon. Secretary), and J. E. Gwillim (Educational Secretary) responded.

An excellent varied musical programme was provided, Messrs. W. Barrett, J. Kinton Bond, J. G. Blunt, T. W. Ginn, J. L. Grigg, R. F. Roper, F. A. Spear, and C. T. Weary taking part.

## Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

THE annual dinner of this Society was held at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Sheffield, on Thursday, November 21, Mr. H. Antcliffe (President) being in the chair. He was supported by Mr. J. Rymer Young, J.P., Mr. Lord Gifford, Dr. H. Scurfield (medical officer of health), Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, Mr. G. E. Scott-Smith (city analyst), Councillors W. Irons, Truelove, and Arthur Neal (solicitor to the Society), and Mr. Rigby (Barnsley). Among others present were Councillor A. Russell Fox, Messrs. Percy Carr, J. G. Jackson, G. Squire, H. G. Williams, J. Austen, F. Medley, J. T. Appleton, J. F. Eardley, J. P. Norwood (Wath), R. Douglas, G. Owen, John Evans, B. Ellis, R. Dixon, Simpson, and J. B. Pater (Hon. Secretary), as well as Dr. H. Hallam and Dr. Broadley.



THE PHARMACEUTICAL HAMLET.  
"The 'trade' is out of joint—O, cursed spite,  
That ever I was born to set it right."

There was some delay in starting owing to the non-arrival of the President of the Pharmaceutical Society and others, who, it turned out, had been delayed by the organisation meeting held at Leeds and by a late train. It looked like being a case of "Hamlet" without the Prince of Denmark, but the deputation turned up shortly after dinner commenced. In his opening remarks later on Mr. Young humorously bewailed their fate, and apologised for the appearance of the members of the deputation in unconventional dinner garb (Mr. Gifford startled everybody by a tie of most Socialistic hue). After dinner the President gave the loyal toasts, and, these having been duly honoured, Dr. Scurfield proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," and said that chemists and medical men are in a very similar position in a way, as both suffer from the competition of unqualified men. There is a further resemblance in that the public are incapable of judging of the relative value of medical advice, but judge by the manner of the doctor, and they are equally incapable of judging whether drugs are good or bad. That is where the need of the Pharmaceutical Society comes in.

Mr. J. Rymer Young, in responding to the toast, said that at the Leeds meeting he had had two hours' heckling, which had quite exhausted him. (Laughter.) Expressing his thanks to Dr. Scurfield for the way in which he had proposed the toast, he said that, excepting perhaps when chemists forget themselves and trespass outside their sphere, it was his experience that they received from the medical profession that courtesy one has a right to expect from gentlemen. (Hear, hear.) During the two hours' heckling that afternoon he had needed all the ingenuity he possessed, backed

up by his colleagues, to keep an even keel. After a reference to the object of these meetings, Mr. Young reminded his hearers of the position in which they had been placed from time to time during

THE PHARMACEUTICAL POLITICAL CAMPAIGN, and said he thought the time had arrived when they should sink their political opinions and vote for the man who was going to help them in pharmaceutical matters. (Hear, hear.) He thought this himself strongly, and the fact that their candidate at Warrington was the same political colour as himself made things easier. (Laughter.) If Dr. Scurfield's suggestion that they were seeking for more power meant more power to their elbow, they did want it. At the present time they were crippled in trying to push the objects of the craft to the best of their wishes. It seemed a necessity that the Society should have a Bill before the House of Commons. It was a great thing to have a Bill, but they did not seem to get any "forrarder." This was no fault of theirs nor of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. He had spent many days, evenings, and afternoons, and much valuable time lobbying in the House of Commons, purely in their interests and in his own, and if they were to measure everything by that which had been actually accomplished then the past twelve months had been barren indeed. Never before had they put more power into their efforts, and never before had the pharmaceutical position been so completely realised by the public and so completely put before the members of Parliament as during the past twelve months, and in his experience no such supreme effort had been made. If they had failed to get the ear of the Government, they must remember that one of the most powerful Governments of modern times had also failed to get its own Poisons Bill through. If they had failed it was not the fault of the Society or its Council. (Hear, hear.) He hoped they would endorse that. (Hear, hear.) It would shortly be the business of the Council to consider whether any Bill was once again to be put before the House, and, if any Bill, what Bill. They had no control, of course, over the House of Commons as to whether the Government would introduce its own Agricultural Poisons Bill, but the Council would shortly have to decide whether they would again introduce a Bill, and whether it should be the old Bill with which they were familiar, which they had endorsed, and which members all over the country had heartily supported. Although that Bill was in accordance with what many members desired, it would, he suggested, be necessary that any Bill in the future must be based, not upon that which they desired and which they had a right to demand, but upon that which is possible. They could no longer permit themselves to live in a fools' paradise, and they must come down to earth and legislate upon lines which were possible. Speaking for himself alone, if he had the construction of a Bill to be brought before the House of Commons, they would find in it

### NO DIRECTORS' CLAUSE.

That bubble was burst. He had been brought into contact with dozens of members of Parliament during the past twelve months—gentlemen who were practically pledged to support them when the Bill came forward—and he had been met with such objections that he doubted whether 5 per cent. of them could be counted on to vote on a division. It was food for reflection. He had to remind those of his hearers who were politicians that the promises of a candidate before election were not absolutely identical always with his views after election—(laughter)—and former candidates now met him with restrictions and reservations which amounted almost to a refusal. They would have to meet the matter in a businesslike view. After referring to the non-success in the last two Parliaments, Mr. Young declared that in what is again attempted they must have the support and concurrence of the Government itself. The Government Poisons Bill contained much which the Council thought it its duty to oppose, but it certainly seemed to the Council that it offered points upon which they might fairly compromise, and had they been able to get an adequate *quid pro quo* the Council was prepared to give up much which it felt it ought not to give up for the sake of getting much that would be useful; and when at last it appeared as if they were likely to get their own case, in conjunction with that of the Government Poisons Bill, put



before a Select Committee to consider, they felt that at last they had a possibility of that fair hearing which they had longed for from year to year. Was it their fault that no such consummation had taken place? He declared it was not, but solely owing to the enormous pressure of business in the House of Commons. Proceeding, Mr. Young said he wanted to prepare them for a draft Pharmacy Bill. He wanted them to understand that if he had anything to do with it it would be a measure distinctly based on their late Bill, but giving way upon many points, the object of which should be to secure the support of those parties which were represented in the prominent officials of the Government, who up to the present had been distinctly hostile to them. He had a perfect realisation of the fact that no progress could be made until they could secure the support of those gentlemen. Mr. Young then dealt with

#### THE NEW BY-LAWS

so far as they refer to the acceptance of Preliminary examination certificates, the present regulations being, he said, utterly absurd. Another clause objected to in Scotland is in respect to the Council's regulations as to examiners. At the present time the two Boards have to be brought together, and have to be unanimous in agreeing to any proposed new regulations. The Council has the power of vetoing anything that the two Boards may do, but not of establishing regulations and requiring the two Boards to agree. Years passed by, and they found it impossible to make alterations in the regulations, and it was time to alter this state of things. (Hear, hear.) If the Pharmaceutical Council is competent to elect examiners, it is competent to settle the regulations under which the duties of the examiners shall be carried out. When he told them that five-sixths, or at any rate three-fourths, of those passing the qualifying examination pass under the London Board, they would see how difficult it is quite to apprehend why there should be any difficulty either here or in the North.

Mr. Lord Gifford submitted the toast of "The Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society," complimenting the members in regard to its organisation and work. Speaking generally, he said, he gave way to no one in anxiety that the Pharmaceutical Society should keep up a high professional standard, but they could not escape the fact that this position is being rapidly undermined throughout the country. Here and there they saw this proper standard maintained, but the great body of the country is becoming more and more the victim of circumstances, unable to resist the wiles of exploiters of the business of the chemist, and the craft is being degraded more and more in a most lamentable manner. ("Too true!") His remedy for this is to maintain the high standard on every possible occasion and in every possible way, and by organisation.—Mr. Antcliffe, in responding to the toast, briefly traced the history of the Sheffield Society and the efforts it had made in connection with pharmaceutical education, and expressed their indebtedness to the University for the way in which the professors and lecturers had met them in the matter of evening classes, at some personal sacrifice. He regretted that the attendance at these classes is not all that could be desired. A question of vital importance to them was that while the membership of the local Society increases, the number of associates is decreasing, owing to a lack of apprentices. Mr. Antcliffe also referred to the Pharmacy Bill, saying, as a believer in "right is might," they will ultimately succeed.

The toast of "The Guests" was submitted by Mr. J. F. Eardley and acknowledged by Mr. Councillor Irons, the latter being followed by Mr. Arthur Neal, who, in the course of an amusing speech, urged chemists to pay increasing attention to the scientific side of their business.—Mr. Newsholme proposed the toast of "The President," and in the course of his speech said he agreed entirely with what the President of the Pharmaceutical Society had said as to what may be done in the future with regard to the Pharmacy Bill, and singled out the widows clause as a difficulty in the way of exclusive legislation. Mr. Newsholme referred in high terms to the work done by Mr. Antcliffe as President.—The toast was received with musical honours, Mr. Antcliffe replying briefly.

The proceedings were diversified by an enjoyable entertainment provided by Messrs. E. Sheridan, A. Dakin, J. Lodge, and Harper (vocalists), and Mr. H. Kent Marples (elocutionist), Mr. T. Brookes acting as accompanist.

## Commercial Benzoïn :

### A Contribution as to the Amount of Insoluble Matter contained therein.

By ALBERT R. THORNEWILL.

THE following analytical figures (except sample 1) were obtained in the ordinary laboratory routine of testing benzoïn used for making the tincture in order to arrive at the allowance necessary to make for insoluble matter. The insoluble matter was determined in duplicate, one determination on a 5-grams and one on a 10-grams sample, the two results being averaged. The weighed samples were dissolved in 90 per cent. alcohol, washed twice or more by decantation, and finally washed on to counterpoised filter-papers. The residue on filter-papers was washed with 90 per cent. alcohol until the alcohol washings left no residue on evaporation, then dried in water oven. The free acid was determined by Barclay and Mann's method (*C. & D.*, lx., page 433). Total acid was determined by saponifying with semi-normal alcoholic potash in the cold, allowing twenty-four hours with occasional shaking for reaction to complete itself. The difference between the total and free acid, calculated as benzoic acid, gives the combined acid. I found this procedure more convenient than carrying out Messrs. Barclay and Mann's method in its entirety.

#### PARTICULARS OF SAMPLES.

- Sample 1. Invoiced "Siam Elect"; it was in clean separate tears.  
 Sample 2. Invoiced "Siam"; it was in block, almonds few. The greater part of the block was a pale amber-coloured resin with a reddish tinge. Aroma slight. This sample was bought direct from a French source.  
 Samples 3, 4, 5, and 6. Invoiced "No. 2 Benzoïn Almondy." These samples were all Sumatra benzoïn in block.

#### ANALYSIS.

Sample	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	Per cent.
	Siam	"	Sumatra	"	"	"	Siam matter insoluble in 90% alcohol
							= 0.865
							= 5.87
							= 17.28
							= 16.95
							= 18.35
							= 13.35

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON SAMPLES 1 & 2.

			Free acid	Combined acid
Sample 1.	Siam	...	3.53 %	33.53 %
" 2.	"	...	12.07 %	Not determined

Sample 1. Siam.—A portion of alcoholic solution containing 1 gram of soluble matter, when evaporated down, and dried at 100° C., yielded of extractive 0.9278 gram = 92.78 per cent.

Sample 2. Siam.—Did not give any reaction for cinnamic acid with permanganate.

## THE PILULE AND THE WORD.

(By an Admirer of Longfellow.)

I DROPPED a pill upon the floor;  
 I searched, but found that pill no more;  
 For who has eyes so keen, at will  
 To find a wretched one-grain pill?

I said a word—I know 'twas wrong,  
 Yet the temptation was too strong;  
 For who Job's patient soul can match,  
 And smile to make a second batch?

Long, long afterward, in a crack  
 I found that pill—'twas rather black,  
 And the word I have used again,  
 When the night-bell sang its shrill refrain.

W. H. A.

AN ANTI-CODEX MEETING was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet Street, London, E.C., on Thursday, November 21, for the purpose of considering what should be done by those who feel that their rights have been imperilled by the Pharmaceutical Society's publication. The proceedings were informal and preliminary. One speaker stated that he had received an apology from the publisher of the book for the manner in which one of his articles has been treated.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### Quackery in Tudor Times

was a perilous business, but that was rather an attraction than otherwise. Piracy was sport in those days, and whether it took the form of stealing Spanish galleons or defying the recently created College of Physicians, it was followed with reckless zest. I have been reading "An Historical Account of the Royal College of Physicians," by Dr. Charles Goodall, published in 1684, which includes details of the College's "Proceedings against Empiricks and unlicensed Practisers in every Prince's reign from their Incorporation to the Murder of the Royal Martyr, King Charles the First." The author explains that he had been entrusted to search the College records, and encouraged to publish the results of his investigations "so that the adversaries of this Society might be convinced of the reason and justice of their Actings against those illiterate and vile Imposters whose practice has been declared by Act of Parliament to be To the High Displeasure of God, great infamy to the faculty, and to the grievous hurt, damage, and destruction of the King's liege people." The cases reported go a long way towards justifying this language, for quack treatment in that period consisted principally in the administration of antimonials, corrosive sublimate, opium, and such-like powerful drugs in what now seem like ferocious doses. Deaths of patients are frequently alluded to as casual incidents, but it does not appear that a fatality was the determining cause of a prosecution, except occasionally when "a person of quality" was the victim. There is no mention of coroners.

### The Act which Entitled

the College of Physicians to summon offenders before themselves, and fine and imprison them at their pleasure, was not the original one of Henry VIII.'s reign, but one passed in the first year of Mary's reign. Previous to Queen Mary's Act proceedings under the statute were taken in the ordinary law courts. Penalties then ranged from 10*l.* to 30*l.*—stiff figures in those days. Other punishments were adopted sometimes. In Edward VI.'s reign one Grig, described as a poulterer, of Surrey, who was taken among the people for a prophet, and who cured diseases by speaking words or by prayers, but took no money, was sentenced to stand for a certain time "on a scaffold in the town of Croidon with a paper on his breast, whereon was written an account of his deceitful and hypocritical dealings." Afterwards he was mounted on horseback with his face towards the tail, a whetstone on his breast, and a collar of jordan round his neck, and so led through London to the ringing of basons, and then banished. In Queen Elizabeth's reign the fight with quacks was carried on with great vigour. Men and women, foreigners, clergymen, astrologers, surgeons, and apothecaries were among the wrong-doers. Generally fines of 10*l.* to 20*l.* were imposed, and security required assuring the future discontinuance of medical practice. Often the money was not paid, and sometimes the assurance of not further practising was insolently refused. When given, the practice was usually resumed after a few months. Defaulters, the worst offenders, and quacks who would not consent to abandon their practices were sent to prison. The College not unfrequently had some

### Tough Customers

to deal with. Paul Buck was one. He is described as a very impudent and ignorant Empirick. Con-

fessed to the President and censors that he had never received any liberal education, but had practised for six years in London, treating all sorts of diseases. He was examined in philosophy and physic, but could give no reasonable account to any question. Fined 10*l.* and sent to the Wood Street Counter. A month afterwards he was sent for and offered his liberty if he would undertake to give up his practice. He replied that as soon as he got the opportunity he should resume his practice. He was sent back to prison, and kept there for six months. Then he was sent for again. This time he refused to come. Two months later the warden of the prison set him free on his own authority. The College complained to the Recorder, but do not seem to have obtained satisfaction. Probably some higher power had intervened. Great people often interceded for these quacks. Occasionally "a letter was read from a person of quality on behalf of the accused," and then in some cases he was dismissed. But more often a discussion ensues. Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State, who signs himself "Your loving friend," often appeals. Cecil, Lord Howard, the Earl of Essex, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others use their influence at times. Paul Fairfax, a foreigner, who "gave out bills stuffed with arrogance and ostentation of the admirable virtues of his Aqua Coelestis with which he cheated the public," pleaded that he had taken a degree at Frankfort. The College did not believe him, and sent him to prison. Then the Lord Chamberlain wrote about this Frankfort degree. To him, "to our very good Lord, Lord Hounsdon," the College replied in the midst of much respectful phraseology that they had "a better opinion of Frankfort than to think they would wittingly or willingly commit so foul an error as to admit him or his like."

### The Haughty Tone

of the physicians towards the surgeons and apothecaries created much bad blood. The surgeons claimed the right to treat ulcers, French pox, and other diseases which produced external symptoms, and they fought this claim in the Lord Mayor's Court, but were defeated. The feud with the apothecaries was always breaking out. By their original Act the College were empowered to visit by their censors any apothecary's shop and examine his drugs, and destroy those which were not of satisfactory quality. But in Queen Mary's reign they got their powers extended. Under the new Act they summoned the Wardens of the Grocers' Company and all the apothecaries in London and its suburbs to appear before them, and "enjoyed them that when they made a dispensation of medicines they should expose their several ingredients (of which they were compounded) to open view in their shops for 6 or 8 days that so the physicians passing by might judge of the goodness of them and prevent their buying or selling any corrupt or decayed medicines." The grocers and apothecaries consented to take this affront lying down.

### Counter-prescribing

never got suppressed. Edward Stephens, a "sweet grocer" at first obstinately refused to submit, but thought better of it, and "of his own accord fell on his knees before the President and humbly begg'd pardon for his disobedience." Peter Piers was committed to prison for giving pills of antimony, turbit, and mercury sublimate, by which he had killed several persons. John Lumkin, surgeon, had prescribed stupefactive pills to a citizen troubled with itchury which caused a total suppression of the urine for ten days and a miserable death. He gave a bond of 40*l.* to discontinue practice, and was dismissed. In Charles I.'s reign an apothecary named Buggs was imprisoned for his illegal practices. He had killed three persons and destroyed the sight of another. Getting out on a writ of *habeas corpus*, he went to Leyden and took a doctor's degree. But the College refused to license him. "How am I to live?" he asked. "Go back to your apothecary's business," was the answer. "No," said Buggs; "that would be too great an indignity."

## "SANITAS" DISINFECTANTS.

"SANITAS OKOL"...	... efficiency	20 to 22	POWDERS, FLUIDS, AND SOAPS.
"SANITAS BACTOX"...	...	10	
* "SANITAS SPECIAL FLUID"...	...	7 to 8	
"SANITAS CREOCIDE"...	...	5 to 6	
"SANITAS SOLDIS"...	...	2	

\* N.B.—"Sanitas Fluid" is the Standard Disinfectant for all Sick-room and Household purposes.

## The "SANITAS" CO., LTD.,

LOCKSLEY ST., LIMEHOUSE, LONDON, E.

C. T. KINGZETT, F.I.C., F.C.S.,

Chairman.

## PUREST IN ENGLAND.

# BOURNE

SODA, SELTZER,  
LITHIA, POTASH, LEMONADE,  
GINGER ALE, &c.

Supplied in Six Dozen  
Cases,  
Carriage Paid, by

# TABLE

Analysis, &c., on  
Application.

R. M. MILLS & CO.  
BOURNE,  
LINCOLNSHIRE.

# WATERS

West End Agents, WHEATLEY & SONS, 24 South Audley Street, W.  
And of all Chemists, Wine Merchants, Hotels, &c.

## WILCOX, JOZEAU & CO.,

49 Haymarket, LONDON, S.W.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS  
OF PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES.

# FRENCH & GERMAN PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

LOWEST PRICES.

## "THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST" SERIES.

PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS.  
THE ART OF DISPENSING.  
VETERINARY COUNTER PRACTICE.  
ELEMENTARY DISPENSING PRACTICE.  
PHARMACEUTICAL TESTING.  
DISEASES AND REMEDIES.  
GUIDE TO PRELIM. EXAMS.  
URINE ANALYSIS.  
CHEMISTS' MEDICAL DICTIONARY.  
OPENING A PHARMACY.

Price 10/-, by Post 10/6  
Price 6/-, by Post 6/4  
Price 4/-, by Post 4/4  
Price 3/6, by Post 3/9  
Price 2/6, by Post 2/9  
Price 3/-, by Post 3/3  
Price 2/6, by Post 2/9  
Price 2/6, by Post 2/9  
Price 2/6, by Post 2/8  
Price 2/-, by Post 2/2

Published at the Offices of "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,"  
LONDON, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

## FLETCHERS' HYDROBROMATES.

The titles "Syr. Hydrobrom." and "Syr. Hydrobrom. c Strychnia" were originated by us in the year 1879 and can only be legitimately applied to FLETCHERS' HYDROBROMATES. Legal proceedings will be instituted against any firm or person dispensing or offering for sale fraudulent imitations of FLETCHERS' SYRUPS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS:

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & CO., LD., LONDON, N.

## Editorial Comments.

### The Next Bill.

THE President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain intimates to the trade, through a speech delivered at Sheffield last week, that the next Pharmacy Bill which the Society will introduce into Parliament will not contain the provision for a qualified director of chemist companies. What is known as the directors clause is as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any company incorporated under the Acts in force regulating joint-stock companies to take, use, or assume the description or title of "chemist and druggist" or "pharmaceutical chemist," or any other sign, title, or description implying registration under the Pharmacy Acts. It shall be unlawful for any company so incorporated by law to retail, compound, or dispense poisons or medical prescriptions unless that part of the business of such company shall be managed by a director who shall be a registered person within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and unless the person who actually conducts the said business is also a person registered under the same Act and Section 4 of this Act.

We presume Mr. Young means that this clause will be altered by striking out the word "director," and replacing it by the word "person." This is far from being either a businesslike or bold proposition. The Army and Navy Stores are the principal opponents to the directorate provision, and it is well known that the directors of the principal drug companies are willing to meet the provision if need be, admitting that the principle is sound in so far as the qualified director is the corporate analogue of the individual chemist. Had it been possible to get the representatives of the two sides together, or had the Select Committee stage been reached in Parliament last Session, this fact would have been made clear, and also that the real objection which companies have to the above clause is that it denies them the use of the titles "chemist and druggist" and "pharmaceutical chemist." If Mr. Young and his colleagues at Bloomsbury Square think that the way will be made smooth by abandoning the qualified directorship they are very much mistaken. The fight in regard to the titles will be as hard and as obstinate as it has hitherto been. Assuming that the Pharmacy Bill will otherwise be similar in nature to the last, the conditions there formulated for the supervision of shops by qualified persons will apply to companies and individuals equally, and it will be most difficult to convince members of Parliament that, with equal conditions of supervision, the trading conditions should not also be equal. Hitherto the greatest opposition to the disuse of titles has come from "Boots Cash Chemists, Ltd.," but little has been heard from old-established historic concerns in our own ranks who equally will be deprived of the use of their titles, although every director of such companies is a qualified chemist. Whether or not provision should be made for such cases is an open question; it seems not undesirable that individuals should be permitted to use their titles in association with their companies' names—e.g.,

SMITH & JAMES, LTD.

A. L. Smith and Charles James,  
Pharmaceutical Chemists.



There are scores of personal businesses converted for family and other reasons whose interests are affected by the Bill. Probably the Pharmaceutical Council will reconsider this point. There is no great hurry with the Bill; in fact, if the Government is not to reintroduce its Pharmacy and Poisons Bill next Session, it would on the whole be better for the Pharmaceutical Society not to attempt legislation, as Parliamentary men consider that the chemists' chances have not been improved by recent events, and the company question has become secondary to the need for simplifying the Poisons Schedule—a subject dealt with in the Government Bill but not in the Society's one. The Pharmaceutical Council have not yet come to a decision on the matter, and these observations must be regarded as anticipatory rather than critical.

### Tincture Concessions.

A NEW tincture regulation has been passed conceding to exporters the privilege of supplying the Navy with medicinal spirits free of duty. Representations having been made to the Excise authorities, the matter was brought before the Treasury, and the result is that the following new regulations have been ordered to be added to the official "tincture instructions" used in the Excise Department:

Under Treasury sanction, drawback may also be paid to licensed rectifiers and compounders on tinctures made by them from duty-paid spirits and supplied to the Admiralty for use on board his Majesty's ships and in the Royal Naval Hospitals at home and abroad.

The generic term "tinctures" includes perfumed spirits, flavouring-essences, and spirituous toilet-preparations. The exporter must, in every instance, produce to the examining Excise official the Admiralty request for the supply of the "tinctures," and the form of packing notice must be suitably modified to show the particular Royal Naval Establishment to which the goods are to be supplied. While the general regulations governing the exportation of medicinal spirits are to hold good, in one respect the exporter has a little more to do, and that is with all packages supplied to the Admiralty he must make out the packing notice in duplicate—one for the use of the Inland Revenue and the other for the use of the Admiralty. In ordinary shipment it is the rule for the official inspector to send a kind of skeleton notice to the Customs acquainting them with the nature and contents of the package, but inasmuch as the goods are sent direct to a naval official—a dispenser or medical officer—who will satisfy himself that he gets that which he has ordered, there is no need to apprise the Customs except for statistical purposes. The receiving naval official will ultimately return the duplicate packing notice to the Excise with a certificate at the foot of the receipt of the goods. The following is a list of the Naval Establishments to which consignments may be made and of the officials to whom the copy of the packing notice is to be addressed:

Royal Naval Establishment	Official to whom advice should be sent
Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar ...	The Dispenser
" " Plymouth ...	"
" " Chatham ...	"
" " Haulbowline ...	"
" " Yarmouth ...	The Surgeon, R.N.
" " Portland ...	The Fleet Surgeon, R.N.
R.M. Infirmary, Deal ...	"
R.N. Prison, Lewes ...	The Medical Officer
Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford ...	The Fleet Surgeon, R.N.

On the principle that sauce for the goose is good for the gander, it would almost seem inevitable that this official

concession should be extended to the War Office, so that those holding the contracts may be enabled to supply Army hospitals, barracks, and depôts at home and abroad on the same conditions as apply to the Navy. The law contemplates only the payment of drawback on "shipped goods," but that is not an insurmountable obstacle. The principle of granting drawback and allowance on industrial methylated spirit has broken down the old existing barrier which intervened between "home consumption" and "export," and this latest concession of permitting drawback on goods to naval hospitals and prison marks a step further on to the new fiscal ground.

### Herbs as Medicines.

THE question of the liability of herbs to medicine stamp-duty has frequently been discussed. There appears to be little doubt that herbs, like any other medicines, were originally subject to duty if recommended or held out as proprietary. They do not seem to have been mentioned as such in the 1785 Act except in the duties imposed where "medicated herbs and waters" were specified (this remains in the 1812 Act schedule); but in the 1802 Act herbs are mentioned in several sections—*e.g.*, in the sections dealing with the removal of stamps from stamped packets of "any drugs, herbs, medicines," etc., and in the schedule to the 1804 Act, which enumerates the rates of stamp-duty, stating that duty is to be paid on "every packet . . . containing any drugs, herbs, etc., to be used or applied externally or internally as medicines." The late Mr. E. W. Alpe, of the Solicitors' Department, Somerset House, in a Supplement to his "Handy-book of Medicine Stamp-duty," published by us in September 1892, made the following statement:

The charge of duty applies to *medicated* herbs only. Packets containing herbs which have not been subjected to any process of medication are not chargeable with duty, whether the herbs are of one kind or several, and, if several kinds, whether mixed in known or unknown proportions, and they may be held out as proprietary, and recommended without incurring liability. Directions for making a decoction from such herbs may also be given; but if the decoction itself be sold its liability to duty will be governed by the general rules. "Medicated" in the Act is doubtless a mistake for "medicinal."

This explanation has been regarded as applying solely to medicine stamp-duty, the general view being that herbs are thus treated as entire drugs. This, however, is not the view taken by Mr. R. C. Wren, one of the directorate of Messrs. Potter & Clarke, Ltd., with whom we have had conversations on several occasions. He contends that neither the general charge of duty under the 1812 Act, nor anything in that Act, refers to herbs, unless they are medicated; therefore that herbs are entirely outside the statutes, and are not to be regarded as entire drugs; consequently although such herbs bear dutiable descriptions (*e.g.*, cough herbs), they may be sold by any person, whether licensed under the Act or not. After some correspondence with the Board of Inland Revenue Mr. Wren had an interview with one of the leading officials at Somerset House, to whom he submitted all his arguments, and he appears to have convinced him of the correctness of his view. His firm have recently received the following letter (No. 262895) from the Secretary to the Board:

I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to refer to Mr. Wren's recent interview at this office, relative to the liability to medicine stamp-duty of "Lion Cough Herbs," and to state that, as the matter may be of some importance to you, they think it best to restate the position in regard to the liability of herbs to medicine stamp-duty.

Herbs, if they are described as such, and if, upon analysis, they are found to be wholly unmedicated, and have not been medicated or prepared in any way, are, *ipso facto*, outside the scope of medicine stamp-duty, but this non-liability must be established by analysis, and a specimen of

the herbs should, if non-liability is claimed, be forwarded to this Department for that purpose.

But if herbs are medicated, or if they are prepared or compounded so as to assume the character of *powdered* herbs, they fall within the charge of the Act 52 Geo. III., cap. 150 (Schedule) (and also all other pills, powders, lozenges . . . etc.), and are chargeable as *powders*, if a proprietary right is claimed thereon, or if they are recommended as beneficial for the cure or prevention of any ailments or disorders incident to the human body.

It will be observed that this letter does not state that herbs bearing dutiable descriptions are outside the statutes, merely that they are outside the scope of medicine stamp-duty; but the official statement may be regarded as equal to the other since there is no question of the fact that there is nothing in the 1812 Act to justify any charge of duty upon herbs which are not medicated. The 1804 Schedule reference is also apparently read with the 1812 expression "medicated herbs." It is obvious that a mixture of herbs is not an entire drug within the meaning of the exemption. It is curious that Mr. Wren's firm last year succeeded in getting the Board of Trade to rule that for the purpose of railway charges "herbs" are not "drugs," with the result that the railway companies, which had previously refused to classify herbs lower, were compelled by the Board of Trade to put them in a less highly charged class of goods. Now that herbs are ruled to be outside medicine stamp-duty, we may fairly ask, What is a herb?

### Drugs in 1906.

THE annual report of the Local Government Board for England and Wales for the past year has been published this week, and, from the sociological point of view, is one of the most interesting which has ever been issued by the Board; indeed, the "Times," in dealing with it editorially, compliments Mr. John Burns, President of the Board, upon the efficiency of his administration. The only part of the report to which we need refer deals with the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. In 1906 90,504 samples of food and drugs were analysed, this being an increase of 4,322 over 1905, and averaging one to every 359 of the population (census of 1901); but in London one sample was analysed for every 203 persons. The increase in the total number of analyses was chiefly due to milk, butter, and tinned foods; in fact, the increase in these three articles amounted to 6,379, so that there was really a decrease of 2,057 in all other articles. This is not pointed out in the report. Of the 90,504 samples analysed 8,446 were reported against; but legal proceedings were instituted in 3,877 cases, and penalties were imposed in 2,921 cases only. These figures are rather striking, since they mean that analysts condemned 8,446 samples, and only 2,921 deserved punishment. Mr. John Burns makes no reference to drugs in the letter which he has addressed to the King, but an appendix contains the usual tabulated statement, which shows that last year 2,726 samples of drugs were examined, and 191 of these were stated by analysts to be adulterated or not up to standard. Bearing in mind that in one out of three cases only has the analyst's report been sustained before a justice, it is possible that the 191 samples reported against might be reduced. It is interesting to observe that adverse reporting on drugs has very greatly diminished during the past thirty years; thus in 1877-81 22 per cent. of the drugs examined were reported against; in the next quinquennium the percentage was 13.6, then 13.1, 12.3, 13.7, and 9.3 in each of the succeeding quinquennia; in 1905 adulteration in drugs was reported at 9 per cent., while last year it was reduced to 7 per cent. In the first quinquennium drugs stood second in the list as most frequently

adulterated; last year they were sixth. This is gratifying. The following is the list of the principal drugs examined last year:

Drugs	No. of Samples	
	Examined	Found adulterated or not up to standard
Acid, Acetic ... ..	15	1
" Tartaric ... ..	61	1
Borax ... ..	35	—
Camphorated Oil ... ..	346	37
Cream of Tartar ... ..	272	13
Epsom Salts ... ..	52	—
Gentian Root (powdered) ... ..	13	2
Glycerine ... ..	174	1
Lime Water ... ..	55	8
Linseed ... ..	63	—
Magnesia and preparations ... ..	42	14
Mercury preparations ... ..	12	1
Oil, Almond ... ..	32	—
" Castor ... ..	55	—
" Cod Liver ... ..	100	—
Oils, Essential ... ..	32	1
Paregoric ... ..	50	4
Pills, Iron ... ..	16	3
Powder, Gregory's ... ..	26	2
" Liquorice, Compound ... ..	168	4
" Seidlitz ... ..	52	3
Prescriptions ... ..	77	6
Soda (carb. and bicarb.) ... ..	38	—
Spirit of Nitrous Ether ... ..	232	62
Sulphur ... ..	151	2
Tincture of Iodine ... ..	17	5
" Opium ... ..	37	1
" Quinine (ammoniated) ... ..	19	1
" Rhubarb ... ..	50	1
Wine, Quinine ... ..	24	3
Other Drugs (105 kinds) ... ..	410	15
Total Drugs ... ..	2,726	191

Some articles, even by chemists and grocers, are not ranked as drugs. Among them are arrowroot, 412 examined, and 3 found adulterated or not up to standard; baking-powder, 280, and 3; ginger, 614, and 3; honey, 116, and none; lemon-squash, 19, and 8; lime-juice, 19, and 5; olive oil, 236, and 4; spices, 138, and 14; vinegar, 581, and 34; aerated waters, 70, and 4.

### German Spirit-monopoly.

THE proposed German spirit-monopoly is now becoming more clearly defined, but is received with mixed feelings in German industrial circles, and protests have already been made by many of those interested. At a meeting recently held in Berlin, at which all the branches of the spirit industry were represented, the proposal was discussed, and it was found that manufacturers such as perfumers, varnish-makers, soap-manufacturers, etc., were strongly opposed to a State monopoly on the ground that it would probably further advance the price of spirit, which would be detrimental to their interests. Even if the State monopoly entailed no advance in price, it would exercise a prejudicial effect on these trades, they said, inasmuch as there would no longer be the same facilities for credit. Representatives of the drug-trade also state that a State monopoly would not only injure them, but that consumers would also be indirectly affected by the higher prices for spirit. Some of the big distillers are even more strongly against the project; they also allege that spirit will cost more; consumption would be decreased, and the withdrawal of the credit terms would



prove a serious obstacle to the development of the industry. Energetic protests have also been made by the Union of German Spirit Manufacturers in Silesia and Posen, who advocate, instead of a monopoly, a rational reform in the preferential treatment of some of the distillers under the "contingent." The Union of German Alcohol Manufacturers, or "Centrale," who not long ago prolonged their agreement with the distillers for another ten years, also express dissatisfaction at the prospect of a spirit monopoly which would, they consider, operate against the farmer, whose welfare is the first consideration in anything affecting the German spirit industry. It may be pointed out that the chief object of the Bill which is about to be deposited in the Reichstag by the Government is to obtain further revenue, and in this connection we quote the figures in hectolitres (1=22 gal.) for the output and destinations for spirit produced in Germany during October, which is the first month of the new season:

	1905	1906	1907
	Hl.	Hl.	Hl.
Spirit produced...	252,937	190,104	165,453
Consumed for drinking purposes ...	166,879	186,036	204,922
Delivered for industrial and meth. purposes ...	94,762	99,924	147,844
Exported ...	745	8,814	9,766
Stocks at end of October	384,471	647,961	292,575

The figures are interesting as showing a considerable decrease in production, a much greater demand for drinking purposes by the public, a decrease in the stocks, and an increase in the quantities delivered for industrial purposes. The exports, which were 9,766 hectolitres, went to Russia and Switzerland chiefly. As further illustrating the feeling in Germany regarding the monopoly proposal, we note that they are beginning to speak seriously of synthesising ethylic alcohols, and a great deal is being written about scientific opinion on the subject, but much of it is bombast, for all that the writers have to work upon is the well-known and hoary-headed acetylene process which Berthelot worked to perfection. The German Government and all concerned in this question are thus warned:

As it was with electrical power thirty years ago, with the motor-car twenty years ago, with the dirigible balloon five years ago, the flying-machine three years ago, so it is now with synthetic alcohol. During the nineteenth century technical discoveries were perfected very quickly, and during the twentieth matters will go ahead even more speedily, so that possibly within a space of five years the chemical production of alcohol may not be confined to the laboratory, but it may have developed into an industry. What will become of the distillers then?

We would be the last to scoff at synthetic possibilities. When this country during the Boer war stopped the exportation of phenol, German manufacturers began to make it from benzene, and the existence of a benzene-phenol industry in Germany is one of our war legacies. So, too, when potatoes cease to be cheap and distillers kill competition and enhance values beyond all that is reasonable, acetylene-alcohol may have a chance.

#### Pharmacists and Esperanto.

At the International Congress of Esperanto held at Cambridge last summer two meetings of chemists from various countries were held, but no report of them was available at the time. We now learn from the promoters of the Congress that the discussions were conducted with as much facility as if all the chemists belonged to the same country. They discussed in Esperanto profes-

sional questions, principally concerning a pharmaceutical dictionary in ten languages, which is now being compiled by the French Medical Esperanto group, and will soon be printed. M. Peloille, of Paris, Mr. George Daw, of London, M. Borson, and several other French chemists took part in the proceedings. M. Rousseau, of Levallois-Perret (France), who presided, made a strong appeal to the members to undertake the technical part of the dictionary in whatever department of natural or chemical science each might be specially competent. To facilitate the task special instructions were issued relating to the method of working already adopted by him as editor-in-chief of the dictionary. The general subject of International Congress was also discussed, with special relation to the last International Congress of Pharmacy (Paris, 1900), at which were adopted several important proposals for the unification of the Pharmacopœias of different countries, and the following resolution was passed:

In view of the facility of inter-relations provided by the language Esperanto, it is desirable that at the coming International Congress of Pharmacy that language should be adopted on the same footing as the national languages. It is also desirable that special delegates should be sent by each Government to that Congress (following the example of the Belgian Government in reference to the Esperanto Congress at Cambridge), and that from each country one at least of these official delegates should be elected from among chemists who are Esperantists.

#### More Radium.

A week or two ago a French authority said there was not a gram of radium in the world, and he gave details of various possessions of the precious stuff. The estimate was ridiculously small, said one authority to us last week, and since then several reports have come from Vienna about some that exists there. The reports are conflicting, but we give each for what it is worth:

From 10,000 kilos. of uranium ore received by the Vienna Academy of Science from the State mines at Joachimsthal, 3 grams of radium salts have been obtained as a result of treatment extending over a period of three years. As a mark of scientific fellowship,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gram (7.7 grains) has been sent to Sir William Ramsay through Dr. Brill for purposes of scientific research.—*The Tribune*.

The scientific world will be interested to know that 3 grams (about 46 grains) of radium were to-day made in the University laboratory here [Vienna]. The process of obtaining the radium cost 2,000*l.* sterling.—*The Daily Telegraph*.

The Physical Institute of Vienna University announces the possession of 2.6 grams (over 30 grains) of radium extracted, after three years' work by Viennese scientists, from 10 tons of pitchblende, supplied by the Austrian Government from the Joachimsthal uranium mine. . . . The cost of the production was 1,250*l.*, or about 500*l.* per gram, including 400*l.* paid to the Government for the raw material. . . . Nearly 1 gram has been lent to Sir William Ramsay. . . . The remainder of the radium will be used by the Physical Institute for experiments regarding its development, heat, and transmutation into helium.—*The Standard*.

Sir William Ramsay's experiments on the chemical action of radium emanation are to be repeated at Vienna. We reported the experiments at the time, but a full account of them was given in the "Journal of the Chemical Society" for September. This reads almost like romance, but all the experimental data are in it, and very little speculation.

CHINESE ANTIMONY.—Among the exports from Changsha (China) last year were 47,502 cwt. of crude antimony, against 37,611 cwt. in 1905, and of antimony ore 45,427 cwt. was exported, against 39,740 cwt. in 1905. Only a portion of the antimony exported is included in the Customs returns, bulk being shipped by junk. The Mining Bureau of Hunan controls the entire production of antimony ore in the province, and the output and export were restricted last year in order to keep up the price. Part is exported directly in the form of ore, either by the Mining Bureau or by private firms, to whom the Bureau disposes of certain quantities under special agreements. The balance is made over to two companies in Changsha, by whom it is converted into crude antimony, containing about 68 per cent. of pure metal, which is re-sold to foreign merchants.

## General Medical Council.

### AUTUMN SESSION.

THE members of the Council assembled at the offices in Oxford Street, London, W., on Tuesday afternoon, November 26, this being the eighty-sixth session. Dr. Donald MacAlister (President) was in the chair, and the members who supported him were the same as last session, viz.:

Dr. Norman Moore  
Mr. Morris  
Sir Hugh Beevor  
Mr. Thomson  
Sir Geo. Philipson  
Dr. Pye-Smith  
Mr. Young  
Dr. Saundby  
Sir John Batty Tuke  
Mr. Hodsdon  
Dr. Lindsay Steven  
Sir Thomas Fraser  
Sir T. McCall Anderson  
Dr. Finlay  
Dr. Mackay

Sir John Moore  
Dr. Adye-Curran  
Sir Charles Ball  
Sir C. Nixon  
Mr. Tomes  
Mr. Power  
Sir J. Williams  
Dr. McVail  
Dr. Little  
Dr. L. Browne  
Dr. McManus  
Dr. Latimer  
Dr. N. Walker  
Dr. Kidd

The programme will probably not be got through so quickly as then, for an exceptionally large number of penal cases (ten) have been set down for hearing, besides one adjourned from last May. Dr. MacAlister, who was cordially greeted, opened the proceedings with the usual

### PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS,

in which he summarised the more important events which have occurred since the last meeting, and forecast the business to be done. He congratulated Dr. Caton on his election as Lord Mayor of Liverpool, "sometimes described as the English metropolis of Wales," which phrase gave introduction to the pronouncement that the University of Wales is applying for a supplemental charter for the erection of a Medical Faculty. A curriculum of six years will be required for the degree in medicine and surgery. Dr. MacAlister explained that an Act will be necessary before this degree is registrable and before the University can be represented on the Council; but he spoke with hearty appreciation of Welsh enterprise. He passed on to the question of the Council's expenditure and the decreasing income. Ten years ago 875 medical students were registered in England; last year the number fell to 521. This year there has been an improvement of fifty. This results from improved educational attainments, but it means less revenue to the Council. After reference to the educational reports which are to be submitted, Dr. MacAlister spoke about the Medical and Dental Companies Bills which were introduced into the House of Lords last year—the former going to the Commons, but proceeding no further; the latter, however, not getting so far. The President hinted that both will be re-introduced next Session, and with reference to dental companies spoke with satisfaction of what the British Dental Association has done in Ireland. In this connection he said:

It is much to be desired that similar cases should be brought before the Courts on this side of St. George's Channel. Were they equally successful the effect might be that the necessity for specific legislation, in restriction of professional practice by dental companies, would be obviated. In view of the difficulty which the Council has experienced in procuring the passage through Parliament even of Bills that are admittedly in the public interest, such a result would be particularly welcome.

The House of Lords' cases reported in this issue were also referred to, Dr. MacAlister remarking that "although the decision of the Council was not in form reviewed by the highest tribunal, the grounds of its decision were indirectly declared to be amply sufficient to justify <sup>its</sup> sentence."

The President was cordially thanked for his address.

The yearly tables showing the results of competition for commissions in the Services were disposed of formally, and it was agreed that—

The fees for attendance at meetings of the Executive Committee and the Penal Cases Committee shall be five guineas a day, and at meetings of the Branch Council two guineas a day for each member attending, his travelling and hotel expenses being also paid.

### DENTAL PRACTICE IN QUEENSLAND.

The Dental Committee reported on the case of Mr. James Wilkinson, a Queensland dentist, whose application for registration was refused by the Council last session, the Queensland Dental Act not being recognised. Mr. Wilkinson appealed to the Privy Council, but the appeal had been dismissed.

### "THE PRESCRIBING CHEMIST."

Dr. Langley Browne brought forward the following motion:

That this Council, deeming it to be contrary to the public interest that any person other than duly qualified practitioners in medicine and surgery should practise medicine in Great Britain and Ireland, appoint a committee to draft such amendments of the Medical Act as may be necessary to secure this prohibition, and to report to the Council at the session in May.

Dr. Browne urged that the Council is the body appointed to prevent unqualified practice, and that the time has now come when it should get powers to stop such practice equivalent to the laws which protect the public in the Colonies and in other countries. The amount of drug-taking at the instance of prescribing chemists is, he said, very great and very mischievous.

Dr. McManus, who seconded, said that among the large number of practitioners whom he represented the feeling is that the practitioner is practically ignored, and is being crushed out of existence by prescribing chemists, bone-setters, vendors of quack pills, and the like, who break every professional law with impunity. If a committee was appointed to inquire into the grievances of the medical practitioner a deplorable state of things would be revealed which would astonish the Council.

Dr. Latimer, the third of the direct representatives for England, also supported the motion. The Council should, he thought, carefully consider the question, and if representations were made to the Privy Council of the state of things some amelioration of the Medical Act would be made by which the practices complained of would cease.

Sir J. Moore wished to add "midwifery" to medicine and surgery. He was afraid the general public require a great deal of education before the Council can proceed to take legal steps. This kind of practice prevails not only among the poor and ignorant, but among the highly educated and the wealthy, and probably even a large proportion of members of the two Houses of Parliament seek that kind of relief occasionally. All the Council were, he added, in favour of the suppression of unqualified treatment, but they must be extremely cautious in applying for legislation.

Sir C. Nixon referred to the large number of pharmaceutical chemists who give advice, but said the Council will never get Parliament to prevent chemists from prescribing for a cold or a chilblain. He did not think that the Council should refuse to act, but should take pains to protect the profession.

Dr. Mackay did not think any legislation would prevent a person giving medical advice; representing himself to be qualified to do so was a different matter. He supported the motion so far as it sought for information.

Sir T. McCall Anderson and Dr. Little agreed with Dr. Mackay, the latter adding that the motion as it stood was opposed to the spirit of the Act, the object of which is to aid persons who wish for qualified advice, and in no way aims to force them into accepting it.

In concluding the debate the President said that his experience of legal reform did not make him sanguine of any efforts in that direction, but he thought it would be useful to collate the statutes in force in other countries for the prevention of practice by unqualified persons.

The following motion was finally agreed to, Dr. Browne and his seconder willingly accepting it in place of the original one:

That a committee be appointed to ascertain what legal provisions exist in the Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire and in foreign countries for the prevention of medical practice by other than legally qualified persons, and to consider what steps should be taken to procure effective legislation for the same purpose in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Council then went *in camera* for the rest of the after-



noon. On emerging from it the President announced that the following had been appointed members of the Committee on the Prevention of Medical Practice by Unqualified Persons: Dr. McManus, Dr. Norman Walker, Dr. Saundby, Mr. Morris, Dr. Langley Browne, Dr. Latimer, Dr. Kidd, and Sir John Moore.

Mr. Norman C. King was appointed Assistant Secretary to the Council, at a stipend of 260*l.* a year.

The Council received with regret the resignation by Dr. Pye-Smith as Senior Treasurer, and expressed thanks to him for his valuable services during the last six years.

#### WEDNESDAY'S BUSINESS

consisted of the hearing of penal cases. First the Council directed the registrar to remove from the Register the name of John Sandilands, M.D.Glasg., of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Bhandara, Central Provinces, India, who in 1905 had been found guilty in India of unlawfully causing miscarriage to an orphan girl under his charge.

The case of Edward John Havens, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., East Donyland, Colchester, had been adjourned from last session, Mr. Havens having been convicted of obstructing the highway, of disorderly behaviour, and of common assault, while curious eccentricities characterised all three offences. Mr. Havens had addressed a letter to the Council in which he said that having been removed from the source of annoyances at Clacton, he is now peaceful and quiet at Colchester, and in the absence of specific complaints as to his conduct lately he hoped they would "act emolliently towards him," which, after further evidence and brief deliberation, they did, his name not being removed from the Register.

William Shaw, L.R.C.P.&S.E., of Larne, Co. Antrim, was summoned to answer the charge of infamous conduct in a professional respect, three police-court charges of being drunk having been proved against him. Dr. Shaw was represented by Mr. W. M. Woodhouse, solicitor, who stated that his client did not dispute the convictions, and admitted that his conduct had been very unbecoming to a man in his position; the facts had, however, been much exaggerated. Dr. Shaw, a burly, good-looking man, was examined, and answered questions put to him by the Council, narrating details of the fracas complained of with a naive bluntness and in the almost unknown tongue of remote Ireland. After a short consideration *in camera* the President announced that the Council did not think fit to remove the name of Dr. Shaw from the Register.

Duncan Shaw Morrison, M.B., Invergowrie, Perthshire, who on two occasions has been convicted at Lochgilhead for breach of the peace, did not appear, but in answer to the Council's summons sent a letter expressing surprise, as he did not regard his offence as professional. The Council adjourned the case till next session, when Dr. Morrison will have to appear and satisfy the Council as to his conduct.

John P. Rafter, L.A.H., L.K.Q.C.P.I., 338 Stanley Road, Bootle, Liverpool, and John Spencer Daniell, M.B., Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, London, N.E., were summoned to appear before the Council on the charge of "systematically seeking to attract patients in Great Crosby and Waterloo, Lancashire, by the distribution of cards from house to house and in the street." The matter was gone into very thoroughly by the Council and lasted between one and two hours. Dr. Bateman, representing the Medical Defence Union, explained the case, stating that Dr. Rafter had explained that the cards were printed with his name and that of his new partner, Dr. Daniell, to give to the patients, instead of having them printed on labels for the medicine-bottles. They were never intended for general distribution; it was the fault of the dispenser if they had been. Dr. Daniell, on the other hand, wrote apologising, expressing his deep regret, and stating that he had no knowledge of the cards. Dr. Rafter was represented by his solicitor, who stated that his client had been in practice for twenty-five years at Bootle, where he is much respected, and had been a member of the local Town Council for nine years. He had been contested at the last election and had sent round polling-cards; these, with the cards he had had printed to introduce Mr. Daniell, had been taken charge of by the dispenser, and nothing more

had been heard of them till the complaint came from the Medical Defence Union that they were being distributed, when the best means were taken to stop the circulation. Dr. Rafter was examined, and said that he had never employed or authorised anyone to distribute professional cards. His visiting- and polling-cards had got "mixed up." Dr. Rafter, in cross-examination, admitted that a complaint had been raised by his college eleven years ago with respect to an unprofessional card. Numerous questions were put through the chair; the dispenser was examined, and minute investigations were made as to a parcel of cards which the dispenser left at the surgery and which had been distributed in some mysterious way, the dispenser denying that he had had any hand in it. Dr. Daniell was examined by the Council, and satisfactorily showed that he had no knowledge of the cards, not having heard of them till he received the communication from Dr. Bateman. After consideration *in camera* the President announced that the facts alleged against Dr. Rafter had been proved to the satisfaction of the Council, but that the further hearing would be postponed till next session. With regard to Dr. Daniell, the facts had not been proved, and his case was at an end.

The covering case which filled up the tail-end of this day was with reference to Joseph Fitzgerald, L.R.C.P.&S.I., Beach Buildings, Queenstown, co. Cork. He was charged with covering his unqualified brother-in-law, A. W. Jolly, so completely that Jolly actually practised as Fitzgerald for twelve months. Last February Jolly was convicted of forging the name of Fitzgerald, the latter knowingly allowing it, to six death-certificates, and was fined 50*l.* In June last Fitzgerald signed the death-certificate of a child whom he had never attended nor even seen, and at the inquest which followed he admitted that Jolly had been practising in his name. It did not take the Council long to come to the decision that such conduct is professionally infamous, and that the name of Joseph Fitzgerald must be erased from the Register.

#### The Week's Poisonings.

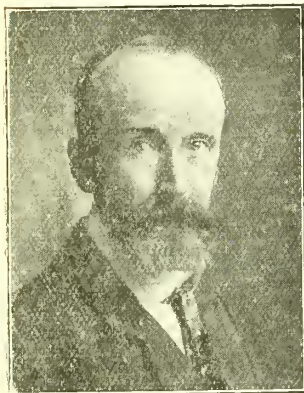
FOUR of the ten poisons which have, inadvertently or otherwise, caused death during the past week were unscheduled. These were the boric-acid poisoning recorded elsewhere, the poisoning of Arthur Ernest Caleb (25), an author of Indian birth, in a London hotel, by taking in mistake an overdose of sulphonal; the death of Andrew Pervis Riddle (51), a North London labourer, by drinking hydrochloric acid; and the accidental poisoning of Martha Feiner (seven weeks old), of Bethnal Green, with oil of aniseed. In the case last mentioned the mother gave the child a teaspoonful of oil of aniseed for a cough. The child had a fit, but appeared to recover after having been attended by a doctor. The child died a short time afterwards, and an autopsy showed that the stomach was ulcerated and congested, and that there was bronchopneumonia. The medical man who attended was of opinion that the ulceration of the stomach was due to the oil of aniseed. The Coroner (Dr. Wynn Westcott) said the chemist had a perfect right to sell oil of aniseed if asked for it, but the case showed the danger of domestic remedies. The "aniseed" which was given to infants at times, for wind, contained only one drop of oil to 1 oz.—A child named William Macinally died at Dundee from the effects of an antiseptic administered to him in mistake for internal medicine.—Horace Stansfield (21), of Bradford, died suddenly, and Dr. Neatby said the appearances were consistent with prussic-acid poisoning. A *post-mortem* examination is to be made.—Walter Lindsell (45), of Barnet, poisoned himself with oxalic acid.—There were two suicides with carbolic acid—Alice Hart (53), a Blackpool widow (who obtained the poison from Mr. Allan Lee, chemist, "for disinfecting purposes"), and William Jake-way (59), a Cardiff widower (who drank some carbolic acid from a bottle with Mr. Richard Mumford's label upon it).—Arthur Golding Knight (53), described as a druggist, poisoned himself with morphine and hydrochloric acid at his lodgings in Chelsea. At the inquest it was stated that Knight supported himself mainly by betting. His name does not appear on the Register of Chemists and Druggists.



## Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

### Association Presidents.

THIS year's President of the Newcastle-on-Tyne and District Chemists' Association is Mr. Thomas Maltby Clague, Ph.C., A.I.E.E., etc., one of the most



MR. CLAGUE.

popular pharmacists in the north of England. Mr. Clague was born, schooled, and apprenticed in Douglas, Isle of Man. Leaving there, his first situation as an assistant was with Mr. W. H. Pullin, Leamington Spa, whose employment he entered in 1881. In December the following year Mr. Clague passed the Minor examination, and in 1884 he came to London as an assistant in Messrs. Allen & Hanburys' Plough Court Pharmacy. He remained with the firm until 1886, and while with them went to Strathpeffer to open a branch pharmacy which they had there for several seasons. While in London Mr. Clague studied at Birkbeck College and at Finsbury Technical College, not so much in the way of preparation for the Major, as to satisfy his liking for chemical and physical science. This period of study has borne good fruit in so far as Mr. Clague is an expert electrician, and his work was recognised several years ago by his election as an Associate of the Institute of Electrical Engineers. In 1886 Mr. Clague joined the late Mr. Barnard S. Proctor as a partner, the firm-name becoming Proctor, Son & Clague. In 1889 he passed the Major examination, and in the same year acted as Local Secretary to the British Pharmaceutical Conference for the remarkably successful meeting which was held in Newcastle that year. None who attended that meeting can forget the enthusiasm which the young secretary brought to bear upon the heavy task which he had undertaken, and we dare say the Conference will have the opportunity ere long of securing Mr. Clague's services again. Since 1897 Mr. Clague has been the sole proprietor of the Proctor business, Mr. Proctor having retired in that year. This is not the first time he has occupied the presidential chair in Newcastle, for when the Association was reconstituted in 1897 he became the first President. Mr. Clague takes an active interest in municipal and social matters in Newcastle, is a member of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce, and serves on its panel in the Arbitration Court.

### Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Star and Garter Hotel on November 20. There were present Messrs. Warner (in the chair), A. W. Gerrard, Cullwick, Gibson, Phillips, Dunn, Forster, Coleman, Willcock, Coombe, Goodwin, and Stanway. Mr. Gerrard read a paper on the manufacture of iodoform cotton and gauze and adulteration of iodoform surgical dressings, for which he was cordially thanked.

### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

A MEETING was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on November 21, Mr. W. G. Northey (President) in the chair. A paper was read by Mr. H. C. T. Gardner on "Poisons." The subject was treated historically to a large extent, but the essayist referred to kinds of poisoning which do not arise from *materia medica*. In the subsequent discussion Messrs. W. G. Northey, R. H. Brittain, A. N. Smith, and E. Thompson took part. After replying to numerous questions put to him, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Gardner was proposed by the President and carried with applause.

### Bradford Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Hotel, Bradford, on Tuesday evening, November 26, Mr. H. R. Jackson (President) in the chair, when Dr. H. J. Campbell delivered a lecture on "Some of the More Frequently-used Poisons: Their Effects, Antidotes, and Methods of Detection." It

may be remembered that Dr. Campbell, who is lecturer on medical jurisprudence and toxicology to the Leeds University, and senior physician at the Bradford Infirmary, was expert witness for the defence in the Rankin's ointment-case heard at Leeds on February 24, 1905. Dr. Campbell, in his lecture, dealt with medicinal poisons, ptomaines, and industrial poisons, mentioning cases within his own experience which illustrated his observations. He dealt fully with the detection of poisoning, with the action of poisons on the system, how they are eliminated and counteracted. He spoke also of lead-poisoning, especially in regard to the use of lead pills for producing abortion. The lecture proved to be interesting and informative, and Dr. Campbell was heartily thanked at its conclusion.

### Isle of Thanet Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Metropole Hotel, Margate, on Thursday, November 14, Mr. Edward Baily (Ramsgate), President, in the chair. The evening was devoted to a discussion on the "Desirability of Uniformity in the Sale of Poisons," which was opened by Mr. Jas. Hewlett, who briefly outlined how the difficulties had arisen in the past, touching on recent events, with a suggestion for future guidance. All the members present displayed much interest in the discussion. The general opinion seemed to be that it is hardly possible to retail the majority of poisons at all and comply strictly with the law, but in the case of Easton's syrup tablets and such-like comparatively mild preparations the least the chemist could do is to require the poison book to be signed, and label with name and address of seller and the word "Poison." In towns of this description, where the majority of chemists' customers are strangers, it means that if the law is to be literally complied with strangers cannot obtain the usual tablets, etc., they have been accustomed to purchase, say, in London or other large towns; and the so-called "chemist's discretion" is of poor value in the case of a Coroner's inquiry. During the evening the Association's congratulations were offered to Mr. D. T. Evans, the new Mayor of Margate.

### Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Hôtel Métropole, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Wednesday evening, November 20, Mr. T. M. Clague presiding. There was a good attendance. After preliminary business, Mr. Walter Buckley, chemist (North Shields), addressed the meeting on "Star-fishes on the North-East Coast." When a boy Mr. Buckley was drawn to the study of natural history, and star-fishes especially attracted him long before he had an opportunity of living near the sea. He described the various forms met with in the pools on the coast, and also those found in deeper water, such as off the North of Scotland and on the Dogger Bank. He also described how, when an arm of the star-fish (*N.O. Asteroidea*) is lost, the animal is able to grow another to take its place. The anatomical structure of the fish and some of its functions were fully described. Mr. Buckley similarly treated the order *Echinoidea* (sea-urchins) and *Holothuroidea* (sea-cucumbers). The lecture was illustrated by numerous lantern-slides showing specimens of each order, sections of the arms, internal organs, pedicellariæ, etc. Questions were asked and remarks made by Messrs. Clague, Wright, Gilderdale, Layne, Cubey, Pescod, and others. The Chairman then proposed, and Mr. Wright seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Buckley, which was unanimously accorded. The annual dinner will take place on Wednesday, December 18.

### Lincoln Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held on November 22, Mr. J. S. Battle, J.P. (President), in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Elmitt, Watson (Treasurer), Allison, Cyril Battle, Cook, Hague, Hill, Raynor, Wark, and Wilmot.

The Treasurer submitted the accounts for the past year, which showed a substantial credit balance to carry forward.



—Mr. Battle was unanimously re-elected President for the ninth year in succession, on the proposition of Mr. Hill, who, in thanking Mr. Battle for the work he had done for the Association in the past, said he (Mr. Battle) had served them well, taking great interest in all matters connected with the Association.—Mr. Cook seconded.—Mr. Battle thanked the members for this further mark of their approval, and assured them of his interest in all that appertained to the welfare of their calling. The Association deplored the loss sustained by the death of their late Secretary (Mr. J. S. Birkbeck), who was the founder of the Association and did a great deal to bring it to its present well-organised position; and all would remember Mr. Birkbeck as one who was a loyal divisional secretary, and who showed his loyalty by working for the Society.—Mr. Elmitt was appointed Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Watson Hon. Secretary.—Mr. Elmitt, the manager of the Buying Section, presented his yearly report, which showed the benefits the members receive from the scheme.—Mr. Watson proposed, and Mr. Hill seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Elmitt.—The President welcomed Mr. Alec S. Birkbeck, son of the late Secretary, as a member of the Association, and assured him of their appreciation of the services his father had rendered.—Arrangements were then made for future meetings, which will be held as formerly in the Coffee Palace. The address of the new Secretary is 6 and 7 Bailgate, Lincoln.

#### East Sussex Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at St. Leonards on November 21, Mr. Robbins (Bexhill) presiding.

**PACKED POISONS.**—The first item was the sale of packed goods containing scheduled poisons, and a resolution from Mr. Rossiter, "that the law in regard to such sales be strictly adhered to, as any deviation would be at the person's own risk," was unanimously adopted.

**THE "CODEX."**—Mr. Rossiter introduced this subject, touching on points of practical interest. For an Imperial Dispensary he would have preferred a title a little less foreign. About three years ago the book was thought to be the outcome of a generally felt want for a concise, up-to-date formulary of new proprietaries which would be useful to the medical faculty as well as to chemists. Such a handy manual is still a desideratum. Mr. Rossiter instanced formulæ which, in his opinion, were better omitted—*e.g.*, aquæ concentratæ—which do not reflect credit upon a work published "by authority." He thought the introduction of different formulæ for similar preparations (he selected some of the elixirs) was a mistake. Chlorodyne was mentioned as an instance of an attempt to provide formulæ for proprietary preparations. Objection was taken to "Improved Gregory's Powder" for pulvis rhei cum magnesiâ, and exception was taken to the formula for ceratum galeni as cold-cream; at the same time, it was satisfactory to have uniformity in the production of many old friends, of which aqua mellis was a type.

An animated discussion followed, which was contributed to by the Chairman, Messrs. Goodman, Vint, Dawes, Powell, Harold, Harris, Williams, Ripley, and John Smith, Mr. Rossiter being congratulated upon a competent and studious review of a voluminous work.

#### Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.

THE annual meeting was held at the Angel Hotel on November 26. Mr. R. Mumford presided, and the attendance was unusually large.

**ANNUAL REPORT.**—Mr. J. D. Jenkins (Hon. Secretary) submitted his report, which stated that the membership of the Association is still keeping up to high-water mark, being this year fifty-five in number. The commercial section is also keeping up its reputation of being the most successful undertaking they have, and expressions of its usefulness are being continually heard. The financial position of the Association is favourable, for, notwithstanding that they made a donation of five guineas to the decennial festival of the Benevolent Fund, the balance in hand amounts to 18*l.* 0*s.* 5½*d.*

**ELECTION OF OFFICERS.**—Mr. Joseph Reynolds (of Barry) was appointed President; Mr. A. H. Gerhold (of Penarth), Vice-President; Mr. J. D. Jenkins was re-elected Hon.

Secretary, and Mr. Black Benjamin Commercial Secretary. The following were constituted the Executive Committee: Messrs. A. Hagon, A. J. Bellamy, W. H. Thomas, G. Thomson Williams, E. Poole, S. V. Eason, J. H. Thomson, W. R. Williams; and Owen Jenkins.

Mr. A. J. Bellamy had given notice of a motion to alter the date of the annual meeting from November to October, but after some discussion the whole of the rules were referred to the Committee for redrafting.

**THE SALE OF POISONS.**—Mr. G. T. Thomas read an interesting paper on this subject, which was followed by a good discussion, in which the speakers were Messrs. Leo Joseph, A. J. Bellamy, Jesse Williams, Jabez A. Jones, Phillips, A. Hagon, and the President. Both paper and discussion dealt with the difficulties encountered in selling poisons, and the legal ambiguities which the chemist frequently has to settle on the spur of the moment. Ultimately Mr. Bellamy suggested that the Committee should be instructed to draw up a circular for the guidance of the members, but the President thought it would be a mistake to enumerate any particular poisons, and that if they issued a circular impressing upon chemists the necessity of complying with the Act it would be sufficient.

#### North Kent Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Mortar Hotel, Woolwich, on Thursday, November 21. Present: Messrs. A. J. Wing (President), W. E. Goff, A. Stooke, R. Feaver Clarke, A. Goldthorpe, A. W. Hanson, N. Sinclair, D. U. Still, E. Ockwell, Wigg, Spurr, Elbourne, Buckley, and J. W. Johnston. The last named read a paper entitled

##### A CHEMISTS' UNION OR GUILD.

In the course of this he showed how the conditions of trade have changed since 1868, and how the Act of that year, instead of embracing all who are in the chemist's business, admits of the unqualified trading alongside the qualified under almost similar conditions, saving the poisons schedule. A crisis has thus arisen, and to remedy matters he proposed a guild or union which should have the power—

1. To grant, under proper legal licence, for use by each of its members, a distinctive and protective sign, to show to the general public that the business where such a sign was exhibited was under the control of a qualified chemist, whose name would appear.
2. To hold out for its members, who were managers or assistants, a minimum rate of wage, the value of which would be enhanced according to the increase of profits arising from better conditions brought about by a united society.
3. To fix minimum retail prices for legitimate articles of trade according to the district.
4. To regulate the hours of business.
5. To amend the conditions under which patent medicines and proprietary articles are now sold.

Such a union would, he said, be quite democratic in character, and all members would be expected to ballot on any subject of importance submitted to them. Mr. Johnston concluded by appealing to all chemists and druggists to awaken from the lethargic state into which they have drifted, and to give their practical support to a scheme for their united ultimate benefit. In reply to a vote of thanks, Mr. Johnston said the North Kent Association was the first organised Association he had addressed, but he was perfectly willing to give his time and energy to other associations if desired.

#### Preston Chemists' Association.

At a meeting held at the Orient Café, Preston, on November 21, Mr. Williamson presided, and among those present were Messrs. Arkle, Topping, Walmsley, Livesey, Burnett, and Freeman (Hon. Secretary).

**LOCAL ORGANISATION.**—Mr. Burnett, who, along with Mr. Freeman, attended the Pharmaceutical Society's meeting at the Park Hotel, Preston, on the previous day, reported what was done. He said it is sought so to arrange matters that the trade through its delegates and representatives, together with the Pharmaceutical Council, should work together, and so avoid at critical times any diversion in their camp, particularly when efforts are made to secure legislation. Under the new scheme it is hoped that the



opinion of the Pharmaceutical Society will represent the opinion of the trade and be the mouthpiece of the various delegates. The scheme outlined was practically supported by everyone present. The meeting was thoroughly representative in character, and embraced members of the profession from the Scottish border. In the course of the speeches delivered, emphasis was laid by one or two speakers on the necessity for exemption from service on the jury for all chemists, and an interesting discussion followed. There was also a long debate on the administration of the Pharmacy Act introduced by Mr. Bremridge, and an official explanation was given of the difficulties which are encountered. In his (Mr. Burnett's) view, each delegate went away with the impression that the best course to adopt at the present time is absolute adhesion to the requirements of the Act in trivial as well as in important points, and even in doubtful cases. Mr. Burnett added that other matters of the utmost importance to their calling were dealt with. The proceedings throughout were highly instructive, and showed beyond question a determination in the Council—now unquestionably democratic in its constitution—to assist in furthering any scheme having for its goal unity in the profession.

**PATENTS.**—Mr. Burnett afterwards introduced the subject of patent medicines, and asked if the time has not arrived when they should be unanimous in ceasing to stock a considerable number of the quack nostrums which are at present the chemist's bane and worry? He strongly maintained that no article which does not give to the chemist a remunerative profit is worth shop-room. Mr. Livesey and Mr. Tapping having spoken, a sub-committee, comprising Mr. Burnett, Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Livesey, was appointed to take the question of prices into consideration and to report at the next meeting.

#### Public Dispensers' Association.

THE opening meeting of the session was held at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on November 27, the President (Mr. H. C. T. Gardner) in the chair. The attendance was small, the regular *habitués* being reinforced by the President and two other members of the Association of Women Pharmacists. The President's address—"Some Criticisms and Suggestions"—was couched in the vein of optimism and lofty ideal which is characteristic of Mr. Gardner's essays. In an eloquent paper brimful of rounded periods he pictured the Association as he would have it to be. The note of the idealist was predominant throughout, but the earnestness and enthusiasm of the President were unmistakable, and he was rapturously applauded at the conclusion. In the course of his remarks he touched on the apathy of members of the Association. Those who paid their 5s. subscription annually and attended the meetings at least got something for their money; but he was puzzled at the attitude of those (and they were many) who had paid their subscription but never attended a meeting. There might probably be a hazy notion that the Association is controlled by a clique. This erroneous idea may possibly be engendered by the fact that the Council does too much. He thought, therefore, that the Association should be more co-operative, and that committees of the members outside the Council should be formed for special purposes; each committee having its own Secretary, and each to report to the Council. There might also be a committee to deal with subjects and papers to be read and discussed at the meetings. A series of subjects might be suggested, such as: (1) Are lady-dispensers advisable in public institutions? (2) Some comments on the chemical examination of urine arising from experience; (3) A consideration of the chemist's relationship with the other officers of public institutions; (4) The "Codex" from the point of view of the public dispenser; (5) The arrangement of a model dispensary. Other suggestions were a Social Committee, an official journal ("The Public Dispenser") and a committee to look after public appointments and to give full information to members. Mr. Gardner would also like to see the Association a corporate body with a charter, or a society for dispensers, such as the Society of Public Analysts is to public analysts. In the discussion which followed several douches of practicality were poured upon Mr. Gardner's Utopianism by hard-headed speakers, such as Mr. Russell, Mr. Duff,

and Mr. Miller. Mr. Duff agreed with him in theory, but pointed out that if it were attempted to put many of the theories into practice the President would receive several painful shocks. All the critics agreed that the impracticability of most of the President's ideas condemned them, but the realisation of his aims would be an excellent thing for all public dispensers. The Association was much too small to hope to become a body corporate. Mr. Duff was emphatically of opinion that the Association should cut themselves adrift entirely from the Pharmaceutical Society, which had never done a single thing to help public dispensers. Mr. Lindsey commended the idea of having a committee to look after public interests on behalf of the members. Mr. Russell wanted the Association to meet earlier in the evening, and Miss Buchanan gave some of her experiences in the Association of Women Pharmacists. After a few remarks from Mr. Noad Clark, the President good-humouredly replied, and the proceedings terminated.

#### Liverpool Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Royal Institution on Thursday evening, November 21, Mr. J. T. Hornblower (President) in the chair.

**ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.**—Mr. J. Shacklady proposed that Mr. J. T. Hornblower be re-elected President for the ensuing year. This was seconded by Mr. T. F. Abraham and carried unanimously, and the President briefly thanked the members for the honour.

**MR. WYATT'S APPOINTMENT.**—Mr. R. C. Cowley said he was extremely pleased to see that Mr. Harold Wyatt's name had been put on the list of examiners, and many people in the North of England would be equally pleased. He proposed that the congratulations of the Association be offered to Mr. Wyatt on his appointment. The President, Dr. Symes, Messrs. T. F. Abraham and P. H. Marsden followed in laudatory terms, the resolution being carried unanimously. Mr. Wyatt, in thanking the members, said he knew it was a responsible position, but he would endeavour to maintain its high traditions. He would not attempt to teach a student, but would try to find out exactly what he did know.

#### MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. H. Wyatt mentioned that he had had a foreign prescription asking for d'hemerich. It was required by a sailor on a French ship, and is a very common article in French pharmacy, consisting of sulphur ointment 10 per cent., potassium carbonate 5 per cent., and water.

Mr. A. S. Buck said he had seen a paragraph in a local paper regarding the City of London analyst's report, and in connection with it wondered whether potassium iodide kept in solution would account for deficiency.—Mr. T. F. Abraham understood that samples were only taken at places where there was reason to suspect carelessness; also in several places fault was due not to a deficiency in the amount of the drug but to the bottles being excessively large, thus having too much of the diluent, although the quantity of the drug was right.—Mr. J. Shacklady said it would be impossible to get bottles exactly 6, 8, or 10 oz. each, but on the whole they are very accurate.—Dr. Symes and Mr. H. Wyatt also followed on the same point.

#### A GLANCE AT THE "B.P. CODEX."

Mr. Harold Wyatt read a paper on this subject, in the course of which he said that the claims of the authors are fully justified. He did not consider that the therapeutic notes would encourage counter-prescribing, or that doctors would object to them; indeed, the "Codex" had met with lively appreciation all round. He referred to the identification of trade-mark names with definite chemical products in the book, and also remarked upon the amount of work privately undertaken by individual pharmacists to provide the working formulae, adding that more work has still to be done to render the book as complete as it should be, and as it undoubtedly will be in its future editions. The particulars of new remedies, methods of prescribing and dispensing contained in the book, the minute directions as regards the dispensing of such things as bismuth salts, manipulation of emulsions, preparation of tablets or tablettes also came in for comment. While discouraging grumbling Mr. Wyatt objected (1) to the tables of solubilities given (which might be



much extended); (2) to the suggestion that glyco-gelatin may be used for ichthylol pessaries; (3) to the formula given for ceratum galeni, which is not a bit like the true product; (4) to magnesium carbonate being used in several instances for filtering liquids containing essential oils; and (5) to the directions for making liquor ferri iodid. fort. On the other hand, he commended the formulæ for elixir of ammoniated quinine, emulsio magnesii, miscible extract of ipecacuanha, liquid extract of thyroid gland, and the monographs on gelatin, adeps, adeps lanæ, and digitalis. Mr. Wyatt then went through the book, referring to several items in detail. This induced a full discussion, in which the President, Dr. Symes, and Messrs. T. F. Abraham, P. H. Marsden, and R. C. Cowley joined, and a vote of thanks, proposed by the President, brought the meeting to a close.

#### Edinburgh and District Chemists' Trade Association.

THE opening meeting of the session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Monday evening, November 25. Mr. C. F. Henry in the chair. Mr. E. A. Rowland, 7 Castle Street, and Mr. Alexander Murray, 162 Easter Road, were elected members.

**SALE OF BENZOLINE.**—The Chairman, mentioning this subject, informed the members that 3 gals. may be kept without a licence if it is stored in vessels not exceeding 1 pint. There was some difference of opinion among the members as to how much may be sold at a time, and this point was referred to the committee. [See *C. & D. Diary*, p. 229, where official information is given.—Ed. *C. & D.*]

**THE IDEAL OF LOCAL ASSOCIATION** was the subject of the inaugural address, delivered by Mr. J. P. Gilmour, President of the Glasgow Chemists' Association. After some introductory remarks he spoke of the importance of having a clear and definite sense of the use of the word "ideal." He observed that "Xrayser" is always indulging in metaphysical criticisms, but he knew nothing about metaphysics. If he had undergone the discipline of training it would have been very much better for him in his observations in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. From the subsequent parts of Mr. Gilmour's address we select some of the more striking aphorisms and recommendations, leaving out the metaphysics as far as possible:

External relations should be adapted to the current conditions.

Regulation of prices so as to ensure adequate profit is a matter for associations.

The establishment of a commodities' exchange is essential in an ideal local association.

Employment bureaux should take the place at present filled by wholesale houses and travellers.

A local association should have premises of its own, and exclusively occupy them. It could not develop freely or fully otherwise.

Shop hours will not improve unless chemists in centres are thoroughly organised and manage to develop a very high *esprit de corps*.

In some large centres of population it might be well to establish district associations and have systematic visitation of all the chemists in the district.

A school for pharmaceutical councillors and for pharmaceutical associations is needed, where men would go through the whole of the work in all its departments.

Local associations should not confine their membership to the qualified, but receive unqualified men also—they are better in the fold than outside. They should also interest assistants in the work of the associations.

There is at present negligence in the choice of officers in every part of the country. They get only a handful at the annual meeting, one proposes the other, and in that way the committee is appointed. It is unfortunate that men should be chosen in that way.

In the future the relations between local associations and the Pharmaceutical Society may be much more intimate than in the past, but the Society may not continue a statutory body much longer. . . . The education of the pharmacist will in future take place in the Universities, and the degree in pharmacy will be controlled by the University system, and the only function left to the Pharmaceutical Society in fifty or sixty years will be to grant licences. It will become a registering body, like the General Medical Council.

The address was stimulating to thought, and, as the Chairman said at the end of it, although Mr. Gilmour is an idealist, the address showed him to be thoroughly practical.

Messrs. C. A. Macpherson, D. S. Glass, W. Duncan, and Rutherford Hill also spoke, and Mr. Gilmour was warmly thanked.

Mr. T. Stephenson's communication regarding "A New System of Distributing Proprietary Medicines" was held over till next meeting.

#### Thames Valley Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Kingston Hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, on Wednesday evening, November 27. Mr. Parrott (President) in the chair. Among those present were Messrs. Bowen and Doe (Wimbledon), Clement (Hampton), Barret (Hounslow), Palmer (Twickenham), A. Higgs, J.P. (Kingston), Harvey (Surbiton), Blanchford (Richmond), and W. Peake (Twickenham), Secretary.

**THE NEED OF A PHARMACY BILL** was the subject of a paper by Mr. Bowen, who first addressed himself to what can be obtained by chemists by a Bill, and what cannot possibly be obtained. Judging from the discussions in the House of Lords, he considered it would be impossible to deprive limited companies of such titles as "cash chemists" and "drug-stores." Mr. Bowen further stated that the Government's Poison and Pharmacy Bill would remedy many evils, especially those cases in which pharmacy is carried on in premises under the management of an unqualified assistant. But he advocated that the powers sought in respect of individuals be extended to limited companies, and that the titles given to individuals by the 1850 and 1868 Acts should not be used by companies. He discussed this question of titles at some length, and incidentally referred to the term "pharmacist," which, he said, is of little use to pharmaceutical chemists, and might be permitted to Minor men. Finally he spoke of the development of the fancy-goods trade by cash chemists, which indicated that drugs did not pay, but are merely used as a bait. Mr. Bowen recommended unity of action by all chemists to secure pharmaceutical titles for individuals. In the discussion opened by the President, Mr. Clement remarked that the Pharmacy Bill should be framed on no side-issue such as protecting the public, but protecting the chemist. Mr. Palmer remarked that his idea of a Bill was one man one shop. Messrs. Blanchford and Higgs also spoke.

**LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS REVIEWED** was the title of a paper by Mr. Barret. It referred especially to this Association, and the means for retaining its utility, extending its membership, and securing more effective organisation power. Speaking of Associations generally, he said that each seems to be keen on reform, but by undertaking more than it can do thoroughly, no tangible result follows. He pleaded for concentration on one of the numerous wrongs of the retail drug trade, and by directing all the efforts of the Associations to this have it righted. As an example he mentioned what the Western Chemists' Association has done in respect of patent medicines. In the discussion which ensued Mr. Higgs said that the difficulty of many chemists attending the meetings of local associations is that they conducted their pharmacies single-handed, and to leave early in the evening would mean a great loss of trade. If there was an early-closing day he is expected to spend the time with his family.

**ADVERTISING.**—Mr. Blanchford gave his experience in advertising from a few notes, in the course of which he said that big schemes are useless to the local chemist unless he has an unlimited supply of money to follow it up. Hand-bills are effective if delivered properly from house to house, but in certain good-class parts are an annoyance. He mentioned his annual local telephone directory, which he finds a great money-maker, for it appeals to the class of people who support a dispensing chemist. Local tradesmen advertise in it, also many of the wholesale houses, the publication thus becoming self-supporting. Permission must be obtained from the Postmaster-General and the National Telephone Co. before embarking on such a directory, and he believed only one permit was granted in each district. Mr. Blanchford is willing to help anyone who thinks of starting. A height and weight card is also an attraction, with suitable wording and other interesting notes, interposed with advertisement of one's own specialities. In optical advertising, of which he makes a big side-line, illustrations are a great help, and wording concerning topical things, such as the Edalji case, is very effective.



But there is nothing as an advertisement like a good shop-front and a constant change in the display of goods in the window anticipating the change in the seasons.—The President and Messrs. Harvey, Palmer, and Higgs having spoken, all the authors were thanked for their papers.

### Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at the Bull Hotel on Wednesday evening, November 20, Mr. Bernard S. Campkin (President) in the chair. The subject of the evening was

#### THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CODEX,

upon which a paper was contributed by Mr. E. Saville Peck, M.A. Invitations had been issued to medical men in Cambridge and district, who were received by the President in the large smoking-room of the hotel between 8.30 and 9 P.M. the company included Sir Thomas Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., Professor P. W. Latham, and Drs. Campbell, Fordyce, Duncan Forbes (M.O.H.), Graham, Ingle, Lloyd-Jones, Lawton, Nicholls, Roderick, Apthorpe Webb, Aldren Wright, and Young (Harston). The members of the Association also turned out in good numbers. The President of the Association, in introducing Mr. Peck, briefly expressed the gratification of the Association in having so many distinguished medical men present, and intimated apologies from others. Mr. Peck read letters from Professor W. E. Dixon and Dr. J. Christian Simpson regretting their absence. The former justified his share in the "Codex," but Dr. Christian Simpson was strongly of opinion that the "Codex," when it reaches its second edition, should have the whole of the pharmacological notes omitted. They are a decidedly retrograde step as tending to encourage the practice of chemists prescribing instead of intelligently dispensing the prescriptions of medical practitioners.

Mr. Peck then read his own remarks on the book. He described its origin and how it has embodied the "B.P.C. Formulary," and went on to speak about its arrangement and the character of the monographs. He quoted Dr. Fenton, F.R.S., as stating that the purely chemical information is remarkably accurate and up-to-date, but the constitutional formulæ are somewhat indefinite. Mr. Peck referred to the monographs on certain chemical compounds of known therapeutic value, which have hitherto been known to the medical profession by various trade names, and mentioned two dozen of such substances that are described in the book, with the names of trade preparations which they are supposed to represent. He also referred to certain galenical preparations which he considered new to this kind of work, such as baths, gauzes, and poultices. He commented upon some of the galenical preparations, and said:

In conclusion, let me venture to appeal to the medical profession that should they be unable to find in the British Pharmacopœia a preparation of the particular drug whose administration is indicated by diagnosis, before prescribing an advertised proprietary article they consult the pages of the "British Pharmaceutical Codex" and to the practising pharmacists of the country that they use their best endeavours to carry out the intentions of the prescriber by strict adherence to the formulæ and careful manipulation in compounding those preparations, so that they may regain the confidence of the medical profession, which of late years has been in danger of being transferred to the wholesale druggists.

Dr. E. Lloyd-Jones, in opening the discussion upon Mr. Peck's paper, referred to the long chemical names, and said he had found the pharmacological notes in the "Codex" useful.

Dr. Walter Malden stated that without the pharmacological notes, which he considered accurate and up-to-date, the book would be of no use to medical men. He regarded it as the first step in the emancipation of the medical man from the tyranny of the wholesale druggist. He strongly commented upon the degradation which medical men have to submit to in receiving periodically such literature as "The Therapeutic Uric Acid Monthly," such things being merely advertisements of proprietary drugs by which the dispensing chemist is defrauded of his rights as a pharmacist.

Dr. F. E. Apthorpe Webb confessed that he had not heard of the "Codex" until he received the invitation to attend the meeting. He had since from conversations about it come to the conclusion that it would be useful in coping with many proprietary articles which have of recent years

been introduced. He considered that these are sold at exorbitant prices and involve hospitals in great expense. He particularly referred to a large class of proprietary articles which are one and the same chemical put on the market under different names, and the "Codex" would enable medical men to order them by shorter names than, e.g., hexamethylene-tetramine, and at the same time give the pharmacist a fair profit for his work. Dr. Webb also suggested that the book should include a catalogue of diseases and the drugs which have proved useful in their treatment.

Dr. Lawton, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Peck, said some proprietary articles of established reputation are useful, but he considered that ready-made formulæ in tabloids and palatinoids are becoming too prevalent.—Dr. Roderick, in seconding the vote of thanks, drew attention to samples of new preparations which were placed upon the table and testified to the value of some of them.

Dr. Young considered the pamphlet "A Curious Codex" was the best recommendation of the book, and expressed approval of the pharmacological and therapeutical notes in the "Codex," which he considered of distinct advantage in pharmacy.

Dr. Latham also spoke at considerable length, and was followed by Mr. Hart and Dr. Aldren Wright.—Alderman A. S. Campkin was the next speaker, and alluded to the presence of Sir Thomas Clifford Allbutt and others, and said that such a meeting of physicians was a thing that had often been dreamed of, but which had never been realised, and it would be gratifying to his colleagues on the Pharmaceutical Council to learn that the "Codex" was so well thought of.

Sir Thomas Clifford Allbutt, on being called upon, said he had come as a learner; he was not a prescriber but a consultant, though he had occasionally to write prescriptions. Medical practitioners are, he said, very much in the hands of the pharmacist, because in all that concerns the technical part the pharmacist knows far more than medical men. He would like to prescribe the drug and leave the rest to the pharmacist, but in most cases this is impossible. He considered the "Codex" an admirable volume, as it will have a tendency to suppress these lists so frequently sent to medical men. He would like to make a suggestion in a future volume that it should contain a little more guidance about compatibility, as one did not always want to be ringing up the pharmacist, and in conclusion expressed his great indebtedness to Cambridge chemists for their suggestions on many occasions.

Mr. Peck having replied to the vote of thanks, the President was also thanked on the motion of Dr. Apthorpe Webb and seconded by Dr. Malden.

### CANNON STREET ECLOGUES.

*Of the wind on the moor, or the song in the trees,  
Of the rose of the dawn, or the sigh of the breeze,  
We may sing not of these;  
But of wisdom that's drowned in the Sessional seas,  
Of the Tale that is hushed, or political wheeze,  
We may sing you of these.*

### The Last Ditch.

[The principal feature of the annual dinner of the Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, which was held last night at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Sheffield, was the foreshadowing of the change of front on the part of individual chemists towards limited companies carrying on the same business.—"Sheffield Telegraph," November 22.]

O gentle Rymer, do I dream,  
And have you shown a change of frontal?  
Did Newsholme help you with a theme  
Quite contrapuntal?

The papers tell us you have echanged;  
They say that Newsholme has confessed it,  
And Blackburn in the line has ranged;  
They must have messed it.

We cannot think that one who swore  
In years agone that Things Unclean would  
Not e'en be touched for evermore,  
Should kiss the greenwood.



Ah me! the brave words cried aloud,  
The valiant deeds; the golden shimmer  
That lined the Robinsonian cloud  
Grow dimmer, dimmer.

Grim gage that Lord of Blackburn threw  
For recreant Knight to touch, and dare it;  
That happened years ago, and few  
Now need to wear it.

But, gallant Rymer, where the sword  
That once with Cutters fed the carrion?  
For music can't you e'en afford  
To pipe the clarion?

Oh, grim the fight that was to be,  
And great the fretting and the frothing;  
Yet the result, it seems to me,  
Is simply—nothing.

## Chemists' Windows.

Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers. The Editor will be glad to receive photographs of effective window-displays for inclusion in this section. Notes on the displays should accompany the photographs. We pay for what we use.

### Christmas Displays by W. Deacon.

DURING November our fancy turns to thoughts of perfume and our Christmas display, and our desire is first to arrest the attention of the passer-by, and then by some magnetic power in our window to compel the arrested one to

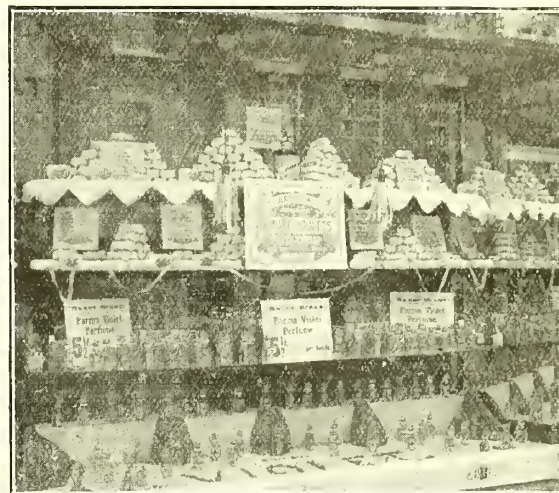


make a purchase. Many beautiful windows are successful, but utterly fail in that great essential of being good sellers. As to the first point, most ordinary methods have lost their magnetism, and the one power left seems to be summed up in the one word "originality." Some new idea or new scheme that appears in the window for the first time will often create many extra sales.

Applying this to our Christmas window, one attractive force is colour, and any new colour scheme is bound to be effective. Probably the most attractive colour is scarlet,

and a very effective Christmas window show can be made with the idea of summer, illustrated by "poppies and wheat." Small staples were driven in all round the window, and in them were placed stalks of wheat (easily procured from any farmer), and radiating from these staples a good supply of artificial poppies. These were also placed in corners of the window, and around the lamps were hung small pieces of scarlet ribbon. The base of the window was covered with green opaline, then the perfume put in, remembering the axiom that spacing is one of the great principles of ornament. The finished window presented one of the most compelling shows that could be wished for.

Another idea of colour was similarly carried out in a violet window, violets and leaves taking the place of the poppies and wheat, and white opaline being used at the base of the window to throw up the violet. Violet ribbon was placed over the lights and festooned from the shelves. The same idea can be intensified by making a complete violet window, placing on the shelves violet perfume,



violet soap-sachets, etc., and marking out with artificial violets or violet-coloured ribbon the word "Violet" on the base of the window. A lavender show with the words "Lavender water" worked in lavender flowers on the base of the window also proved an attraction.

Having attracted the possible customer to the window, we must remember two important psychological factors, the enormous attractions of suggestion and command. Short, pithy sentences, plainly written and easily read, are extremely effective and greatly help sales. These two factors are the secret of successful modern American advertising, and can be easily proved by a hurried glance through an up-to-date magazine. Among the former I would suggest "Your sister would like this," "This will please," "Very acceptable," "Just the bottle for mother," "Buy me for auntie," "1s. buys me," and "Just the thing." Among the latter "Buy me," "Buy this," "Take me home," "Take this home."

## Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

- 34/49. Makers of machines for drying bottles.
- 40/25. Where can synthol be obtained?
- 40/13. Who is the maker of cheese rat-paste?
- 41/21. What is iodolose or iodolose, or where can it be obtained?



## New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

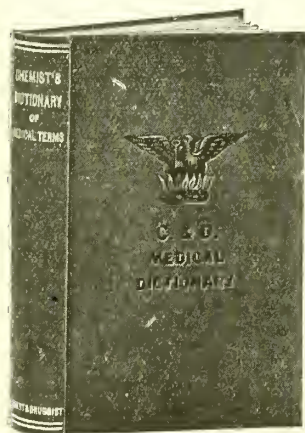
*British Journal Photographic Almanac, 1908.* 7×5. Pp. 1382. 1s. and 1s. 6d. (cloth). (Henry Greenwood & Co.) [This is the forty-seventh year of publication of this Almanac, which is familiar to everybody who dabbles in photography. Changes in the literary contents have taken place within the last few years, until now the contributed articles which used to be the feature of each issue have disappeared. In place of these articles a complete epitome of progress during the year is given classified under sections. One of these, devoted to apparatus, is illustrated. Colour-processes are the subject of a long article by the editor, complete instructions and an epitome of present-day knowledge of the autochrome process being given, as well as much information about the Warner-Powrie plate—which plate, by the by, is a long time materialising. The formula section has been improved this year, and a series of recipes used at the L.C.C. School of Photo-engraving, Bolt Court, E.C., for colour-sensitisers and safe light-screens is a valuable addition which chemists will appreciate.]

Clarke, J. H. *Thomas Skinner, M.D.: A Biographical Sketch.* 7½×4½. Pp. 93. (London Homeopathic Publishing Co., 12 Warwick Lane, E.C.) [A well-written and sympathetic account of the late Dr. Thomas Skinner, one of the ablest exponents of Hahnemann's doctrines. Dr. Skinner began life as an allopath (he was at one time assistant to Sir James Y. Simpson), but a three-years' illness brought him to despair of being cured until he tried homeopathy and was cured. His motto was "Haud credoscio."]

Rhodes, J. *Income-tax Assessments: Practical Guide.* 8vo. Pp. 56. Swd. 1s. net. (Simpkin.)

## A BOOK TO BUY.

THIS reduced facsimile of the "Chemists' Dictionary of Medical Terms and Treatment" serves to show that it differs in form from other books of the C. & D. series. It measures 5½ in. by 3½ in., and contains fully 280 printed pages. There is no medical dictionary so compact which gives so much up-to-date information. It goes straight to the point—which is what chemists most need when they are asked questions by customers. The Dictionary is published at 2s. 6d. net, or free by post for 2s. 8d. from the C. & D. office, 42 Cannon Street, E.C. It may also be obtained from any of the undernoted firms, each of whom holds stock of the book and supplies to account at the published prices:



Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp, Ltd., Liverpool.  
Barclay & Sons, Ltd., London.  
Barron, Harveys & Co., London.  
Bleasdale, Ltd., York.  
Butler & Crispe, London.  
W. Edwards & Son, London.  
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., London and Liverpool.  
Glasgow Apothecaries' Co., Glasgow.  
J. Gower, Waterloo, Liverpool.  
Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Edinburgh.  
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., Leeds.  
W. & R. Holmes, Glasgow.  
John Ismay & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
H. K. Lewis, 136 Gower Street, London.  
Lynch & Co., Ltd., London.  
S. Maw, Son & Sons, London.  
May, Roberts & Co., London.  
F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., London.  
W. Paterson & Sons, Aberdeen.  
Raimes, Clark & Co., Edinburgh.  
Raimes & Co., York.  
Sangers, London.  
W. Sutton & Co., London.  
James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester.  
Wilkinson & Simpson, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## Japanese Gittings.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

**DRUG EXAMINATION.**—Arrangements are progressing for the appointment of officials to inspect drugs, chemicals, foods, and other materials at all the centres of local government.

**REGISTRATIONS IN PHARMACY.**—Twelve candidates, including one woman, have been registered as pharmacists during the past month.—The degree of "Doctor of Pharmacy" has been granted to Messrs. Keimatsu, Kondo, and Ishitsu.

**JAPANESE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.**—Viscount Kaneko, the Director-General of the International Exhibition which is to be held in Japan in 1912, has explained that it will be a world-embracing exposition, and it is expected that all countries will participate in it.

**EXPORTED PROPRIETARIES.**—The latest official returns of Japanese proprietaries exported to foreign countries is as follows:—Corea, 100,511 yen; China, 567,144 yen; Russia (Asia), 10,339 yen; Hong Kong, 10,279 yen; Siam, 392 yen; French India, 175 yen; British India, 217 yen; Philippines, 403 yen; Dutch India, 20,353 yen; Straits Settlements, 23,155 yen; Hawaii, 35,055 yen; Australia, 565 yen; Canada, 2,604 yen; U.S.A., 72,052 yen; others, 77 yen; total, 843,360 yen.

**PERSONALITIES.**—Messrs. G. Oü and Y. Nagata, both pharmacists in Tokyo, have been elected councillors of the Tokyo Prefecture.—Dr. Tahura, a professor at the Pharmaceutical College at Tokyo, has been appointed a professor of the Japan Women's University in place of Dr. Nagai.—Mr. M. Watanabe, of Yakugakushi, who holds a German apotheker qualification and is a military pharmacist of the first class, has begun a course of research in pharmaceutical chemistry at the Tokyo University.—Two Osaka pharmacists, Mr. H. Kimura and Mr. Hino, left Osaka on October 5 for Europe to study pharmaceutical science.

**BUSINESS MOVEMENTS.**—Mr. Furuta, formerly with Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, U.S.A., arrived at Kobe on October 27 on his way to Tokyo, where he is to join the business of Messrs. Sankyo Shokwai. He was subsequently entertained to dinner at the Sakau Hotel by the Osaka chemists.—Mr. S. Hirasawa, formerly professor of applied chemistry at Tokyo Industrial College, has opened a chemical laboratory on his own account at Tokyo, which is known as "Hirasawa's Industrial Laboratory."—Mr. Keimatsu left Tokyo on September 14 for Manchuria to take up his appointment as Inspector of Pharmacies in Japanese South Manchuria.

**CLAIM AGAINST THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.**—Mr. John Hartley, a former British resident of Yokohama, who was some years ago engaged in the extensive importation of chemicals, has instituted an action against the Japanese Government, claiming damages amounting to two million yen. The damages alleged are loss of credit and business through erroneous analysis of certain chemicals made by the Government Laboratory of the Home Office. In 1878 Mr. Hartley, according to Tokyo papers, was fined, in the British Consular Court, \$165 for smuggling opium into Yokohama. He appealed to the British Supreme Court at Shanghai, but judgment was given against him. In 1892 Mr. Hartley filed an action in the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho against the superintendent of the Yokohama Customs, claiming \$500,000 damages incurred in connection with the two cases mentioned. The reply was that the Yokohama Customs were under no obligations, as legal proceedings had been conducted in the British court. Mr. Hartley was notified to deposit \$3,600 as a guarantee, but that he was unable to do, and he left Shanghai, coming to England. He has visited 42 Cannon Street on more than one occasion, and has confided his grievances against the Japanese Government to the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. A few months ago Mr. Hartley returned to Shanghai, and the action (which is against Count Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs) is the latest development of the situation.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., November 28.

**B**USINESS conditions, so far as drugs and chemicals are concerned, continue much the same as previously noted, and with the end of the year in sight no appreciable improvement can be expected, buyers, as a rule, limiting their purchases to current needs. Price-changes have been few and unimportant, but the bulk are in favour of buyers. In heavy chemicals, copper sulphate, in Liverpool, has hardened somewhat, and ammonia sulphate is a shade easier. Brown acetate of lime is cheaper, and rather lower prices are quoted for acetic acid. China crude camphor is held for higher rates, but business is restricted thereby. Lead acetate is easier, in sympathy with metal, and antimony is lower all round. In drugs, Norwegian cod-liver oil and castor oil are cheaper; menthol is easier, peppermint oil being unchanged. Hydrastis is lower. Among outside articles shellac is stronger, solvent naphtha is firmer, and turpentine and red-lead are lower. Cinnamon at auction declined. The following table indicates the principal fluctuations:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Camphor (China cr.)	Copper sulphate (Lpool.)	Ammonia sulphate	Acetate of lime
Camphor (Jap. ref., c.i.f.)	Naphtha (solvent)	Castor oil	Acetic acid
Shellac	Pepper	Lead acetate	Antimony
		Menthol	Cassia
		Petroleum (American)	Cinnamon
		Rosin	Hydrastis
		Taraxacum	Indiarubber
			Red lead
			(Eng. & for.)
			Turpentine

### Cablegram.

NEW YORK, November 28 :—Business in drugs is dull. Opium remains slow of sale, but practically unaltered at \$5.75 per lb. for druggists' by single cases. Cascara sagrada has an easy tone at 9½c. per lb. Hydrastis (golden seal) is lower at \$1.90 per lb., and Wayne County peppermint oil in tins is easy at \$1.65 per lb.

### Heavy Chemicals.

A quietly steady demand both on prompt and forward account is being experienced in the heavy chemical market, and generally the prevailing tone is good. Of course matters are not quite so brisk as they were earlier in the month, but a decline is always to be anticipated at this time of the year, and a quietness may be looked for now to the end of the year. Ruling values do not show much fluctuation.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.**—There is a quieter tone in this market and not much doing on either prompt or forward account. Present nominal figures: Beckton, November-December, 12½. 5s., and 1908 12½. 7s. 6d.; Beckton terms, 11½. 17s. 6d. to 12½.; London, 11½. 17s. 6d.; Leith, this year 12½. 5s., and 1908 12½. 7s. 6d.; Hull, 12½. to 12½. 1s. 3d.

**ALKALI-PRODUCE.**—There is little of alteration or of very special note to be reported in this branch. A good average business is being done. Bleaching-powder, softwood casks, free on rails, 4½. 7s. 6d. to 4½. 12s. 6d. per ton. Prices for export vary according to market, etc., from 5½. to 5½. 10s. f.o.b. Caustic soda continues to move steadily, 76 to 77 per cent. 11½. to 11½. 2s. 6d., 70 per cent. 10½. 5s. to 10½. 7s. 6d., and 60 per cent. 9½. 5s. to 9½. 7s. 6d. per ton. Ammonia alkali,

58 per cent., is unaltered and in fair average request at 4½. 10s. to 4½. 15s. per ton free on rails in bags. Soda crystals are somewhat on the quiet side at 57s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. Tyno, and 60s. to 67s. 6d. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool. Business for next year continues to be done at somewhat lower figures. Salteako maintains a very steady tone at 42s. 6d. per ton free on rails in bulk. Bicarbonate of soda 6½. 5s. to 6½. 15s. per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, and 5½. 17s. 6d. to 6½. 2s. 6d. per ton in large casks f.o.b. Liverpool. Chlorates of potash and soda are in good inquiry at 3½. d. to 3½. d. per lb., in accordance with quantity, etc. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda maintain a better tone. Potash 5½. d. to 6d. per lb., and soda 3½. d. to 3½. d. per lb. Hyposulphite of soda still keeps rather on the quiet side. Large casks 5½. 5s. to 5½. 15s. per ton, and in 1-cwt. kegs 6½. to 8½. 5s. per ton, according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda steady at unaltered figures, 140° Tw. 4½. 2s. 6d. to 4½. 12s. 6d., 100° Tw. 3½. 12s. 6d. to 4½. 2s. 6d., and 75° Tw. 3½. 5s. to 3½. 15s. per ton, in accordance with quality, quantity, and destination.

### American Drug Market.

New York, November 19.

Business in drugs has been dull during the week, and the general outlook is none too favourable. Fluctuations have been largely in buyers' favour, and under the prevailing financial conditions most quotations were subject to considerable modification if paid in currency. Opium, cascara, hydrastis, and peppermint oil are all lower. Aloes and copaiba have not altered in value.

**ALOES.**—Moderate importations of Curaçao had no effect on the market, prices remaining steady at 10c. to 10½c., as to quantity and seller. Aloin is also firm at 90c. for 500-lb. lots.

**CAMPHOR.**—Refined is not selling to any great extent, but there is some show of steadiness in the market, and 68c. to 70c. is still quoted for barrel lots.

**CANADA SNAKE-ROOT.**—The finer grades are said to be scarce in primary markets, and the local stocks are well held at 45c. Oil is firm in sympathy.

**CASCARA.**—The inside spot price has dropped down another ½c., leaving 9½c. to 11c. as the range within which jobbing business is transacted. Buyers here are reluctant to enter into engagements with Coast dealers while the local supply holds out and the financial stringency continues.

**CODEIN.**—Owing to the lower value of opium, manufacturers have reduced the price of this alkaloid by 30c., quotations now being \$4.20 to \$4.40, as to quantity.

**COPAIBA.**—Shipments of C. and S. American for this market have been light, and a fairly firm tone is evident. From 47½c. to 55c. is usually quoted, but the 45c. quotation has not been withdrawn. This irregularity may be attributed, with safety, to the presence of doctored goods.

**GUARANA** is inactive. The local supply has been augmented by recent arrivals, and values are in downward tendency, \$2.25 being now quoted.

**HYDRASTIS** is dull, and lower at \$1.95 to \$2. One dealer has 1,000 lb. for sale at \$1.90 cash.

**IPECAC.**—The movement has been very slow, and quotations have been marked down to \$1.35 for Rio and \$1.20 for Cartagena.

**LEPTANDRA** is dearer at 15c., owing to shortage on spot and reports on similar conditions at producing-centres.

**MANDRAKE.**—The strength of the market continues unabated, local dealers refusing to shade 9c.

**OPUM.**—There is apparently nothing doing in this market, and the continued lack of consuming demand is gradually forcing prices down. The quotations \$5.90 and \$6 for case and jobbing lots respectively are considered nominal under the circumstances; in fact, there is a strong intimation that 15c. off the lower figure would be acceptable in some quarters.

**PEPPERMINT OIL (AMERICAN)** is now available on spot at \$1.65 for tins, and a fair jobbing business is reported at a range extending to \$1.80, as to quantity and seller. Some of the Western dealers are anxious to dispose of their holdings, and less than \$1.65 has been named as a basis for negotiations. Case oil is also easier, and \$2.45 has been done. Experimental crops of mint have been grown in Wisconsin with highly satisfactory results, and that State is now looked upon as a future source of oil.

**PERU BALSAM.**—As in the case of copaiba, the disturbing presence of adulterated or suspicious goods in the market is reflected in the range of prices, \$2.25 to \$2.75 being quoted.

### A Hamburg Failure.

The firm of J. C. F. Möller, wax-bleachers, of Altona, who enjoyed credit to the extent of seven to eight million marks, has suspended payment. Some of the principal Hamburg and other German banks are involved and also a large number of English firms. The bankruptcy of this firm, whose head was quite recently appointed "Kommerzienrat" (an honorary title conferred in Germany upon prominent business men), comes quite as a surprise. The firm, who own important factories



and who did a large export trade, had an excellent reputation and almost unlimited credit, of which full advantage was taken. A statement made not long ago estimated the capital at some five million marks. The liabilities are by no means confined to Germany, England and Australia being heavily involved. Nothing definite is known as to the cause of the failure, but it is thought that it is largely due to speculation. Among the large Hamburg creditors are Münchmeyer & Co., Hesse, Newman & Co., and the Deutsche Bank. Business relations were also entered upon with the Bergisch Märkisch Bank, the Rhemish-Westphalian Discount Co., and the Heydt-Kersten & Co. Bank in Eberfeld, and various Paris firms. The firm was established in 1867, and gave occupation to more than 100 workmen. The assets are estimated at 2,000,000m., but no clear statement can be obtained. Among the English firms involved in this failure are the Anglo-Austrian Bank and the Deutsche Bank of London. In consequence of the insolvency, the firm of Krohn & Rheinhold have also been obliged to suspend payment. A meeting of the principal Hamburg creditors of J. F. C. Möller has been held, but no statement has as yet been submitted. The balance-sheet laid before the creditors at the end of 1906 showed a capital of 3.7 million marks, a yearly income of 720,000m., and credits to the amount of 4,250,000m. Herr Möller's private income is estimated at 1,750,000m., and this is to be reserved as surety for the creditors. The "Berliner Tageblatt" states that Kommerzienrat Möller was arrested on November 22, and that he has since admitted he falsified the balance-sheets in order to maintain credit.

#### Margosa-seeds.

At last week's drug-auction 166 bags of margosa-seeds shipped from Madras were offered for sale, but failed to find a purchaser. They are the product of a large tree grown in India and Burma—viz., *Melia Azadirachta*, better known as the Neem or Margosa tree, one of the most important trees of India, where it is held in great estimation by the natives, who regard it as sacred. All parts of the tree, together with the gum which exudes from it, are employed in native medicine. According to Dymock, in "Pharmacographia Indica," the fruit has purgative, emollient, and anthelmintic properties. The oil obtained from the seeds is applied to suppurating scrofulous glands, is given in leprosy, rheumatism, and a variety of diseases. It is a vermifuge, and is a remedy for mange in dogs. It has also been used in the manufacture of soap. As the oil contains a marked amount of sulphur, neem oil soap might possibly be useful in cutaneous affections in which a mild sulphuretted application is indicated. The beneficial effects of the oil when rubbed into the skin in rheumatism is doubtless due to the presence of organically combined sulphur.

#### London Markets.

ACETATE OF LIME.—Grey is lower by 1*l.* per ton, now offering at 11*l.* 5*s.*, usual terms; consequently somewhat lower prices would now be accepted for acetic acid. It is believed the present reduction is temporary only, and is the outcome of the financial stress in the U.S.A., in which case a recovery is looked for later.

ACID, ACETIC, is about 10*s.* to 15*s.* lower, owing to cheaper raw material; 98 per cent. glacial in large wholesale quantities is quoted 36*l.* per ton.

ALOES.—Thirty cases Cape have arrived from Mossel Bay per *Kinfauns Castle*, but there have been no arrivals of Curaçao.

During the nine months ended September 1907 the exports from Cape Colony amounted to 384,763 lb. (3,774*l.*), against 368,758 lb. (2,672*l.*) in 1906; exports in September 1907 were 62,152 lb. (649*l.*), against 39,354 lb. (233*l.*) in 1906.

ANTIMONY.—English regulus is lower at from 32*l.* to 35*l.* per ton, and Japanese *Crude* is quiet and easier at 30*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* spot, as to quantity, while for shipment 20*l.* to 23*l.* e.i.f. is quoted.

BENZOIN.—Very fair sales of Sumatra are being made at from 5*l.* 10*s.* up to 8*l.* per cwt. The three cases of fine bold selected Siam almonds ex auction were subsequently sold at 23*l.* per cwt., and sales of Palembang have been made at 45*s.*

CALABAR BEANS.—Small sales have been made in Liverpool at 4*d.* to 4½*d.* per lb. in store.

CAMPHOR.—At the close of last week values of Chinese crude had firmed up to 195*s.* e.i.f. for November-December shipment, and spot lots had been sold up to 190*s.*, closing sellers at 195*s.* spot. This week there are still sellers at 195*s.*, but it is doubtful if this figure has been paid. Much higher prices are now asked for arrival. Japanese refined for shipment is quoted at 2*s.* 5½*d.* e.i.f. for November-

December shipment, which is considered too high with spot offering at 2*s.* 5*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*

CANARY-SEED.—Recent values are maintained, the value of Turkish, Larache, and La Plata being about 36*s.*, while good Mazagan has been sold at 37*s.* 6*d.* and fair Spanish at 64*s.* per quarter.

CASEIN is quoted at firm prices as there is a good demand for December and February deliveries; from 29*s.* 6*d.* to 31*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. e.i.f. London is quoted as to quality. The prospects for the forthcoming season are regarded as favourable.

CASHEW-NUTS.—The 25 cases good white decorticated ex-auction were subsequently sold at 47*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; fair quality has also been sold at 44*s.*

CHAMOMILES sell slowly on the basis of from 65*s.* to 75*s.* per cwt. e.i.f. as to quality.

CHIRETTA.—Small sales have been made at 3½*d.* per lb.

CINCHONA.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on December 12 will consist of 10,353 packages Ledgeriana, hybrid, officinalis, and robusta, 491 cases and 1,096 bales Succirubra, amounting altogether to 11,940 packages; 96 packages Java and Ceylon coca-leaves will also be offered. The first-hand stock of bark at Amsterdam on November 21 consisted of 4,293 packages Government and 13,269 packages private bark, making a total of 17,562 packages, these figures including the quantities to be offered at auction.

CINNAMON.—At the usual quarterly public sales, held last Monday, 900 bales were offered, but only about 350 bales were sold at a reduction of 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. from the prices obtained in August. The finest qualities were bought in, the bidding being below sellers' ideas. The prices realised were as follows: Worked, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per lb. for fine to superior firsts, 11*d.* to 11½*d.* for good; 10*d.* to 10½*d.* for fair to good seconds; 9*d.* to 10*d.* for good thirds, 8*d.* to 8½*d.* for fair; 7½*d.* to 8*d.* for fourths. Unworked, 10*d.* for good firsts, 9*d.* to 9½*d.* for ordinary; 9*d.* for good seconds, 8½*d.* for ordinary; 8½*d.* for good thirds; 8*d.* for good fourths, 7½*d.* for ordinary; 7½*d.* for fifths. Fine pieces, clippings, and broken sold at 8½*d.* to 9*d.* per lb.; quillings and featherings at 6*d.* to 6½*d.*; and bold chips at 3½*d.* per lb.

COCOA-BUTTER.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on December 3 will consist of 70 tons Van Houten's, 6 tons de Jong, and 20 tons Suchard; while in London Messrs. Cadbury Bros. do not propose to offer any cocoa-butter at auction during December.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The London spot price remains nominal, and in Liverpool prompt delivery is quoted 22*l.* 10*s.*, while January-March is also offered at 22*l.* 10*s.*

CREAM OF TARTAR is steady at 88*s.* for 98-per-cent. powder and 86*s.* for 95-per-cent.

FORMALDEHYDE is steady with a tendency towards advancement. It is pointed out that inferior quality is being offered at prices which show that the quality and strength are below the recognised standard. Percentage of volume alone is not now looked upon as a guide to the actual strength, as this can be artificially increased to a misleading figure. The P.G. IV. and the new P.J. III. require a solution showing 35 per cent. by weight, and the best makes are now sold on this basis.

GLYCERIN.—The market for double-distilled s.g. 1.260 B.P. quality remains very firm on the basis of 62*s.* per cwt. for 56-lb. tins in cases for not less than 1-ton lots from makers, and in second-hands this price could be shaded.

GUM ARABIC.—Soudan gums are steady, fair half-hard sorts offering at from 37*s.* 6*d.* to 38*s.* per cwt. spot.

HONEY.—The s.s. *Ceric*, from New York, has brought 343 cases to Liverpool; and the *Minnetonka*, from New York, has arrived with 299 cases to London. Californian remains very dear, holders being limited to 46*s.*, and in Liverpool, public sales have been made at 45*s.* It is reported that the bulk of the Honolulu crop has this year been shipped to California and Germany; white Italian is quoted 37*s.* e.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Quiet; the small sales including fair Minas at 5*s.* 9*d.* Rio (Matto Grosso) is quoted 5*s.* 11*d.* to 6*s.*, and Cartagena at 5*s.* per lb. The s.s. *Namur* has arrived with 29 bags East Indian from Singapore, and 11 packages of Cartagena have also come to hand.



**KOLA.**—At auction 54 bags dried West Indian were bought in at 3½*d.* per lb.

**LEAD ACETATE.**—Prices are rather easier, owing to the reduction in metal. *White* is obtainable at from 33*s.* 6*d.* to 34*s.* per cwt. spot.

**LIQUORICE-ROOT.**—Cut decorticated is rather dearer at from 42*s.* to 50*s.* c.i.f. as to quantity and quality.

**LITHIA SALTS.**—At the reduction announced last week small orders for consumption are being backed.

**MENTHOL** is easier, Kobayashi on spot offering at 7*s.* per lb.

**MUSK** is quiet, thin blue-skin Tonquin pod offering at 82*s.* 6*d.* to 85*s.*, and Pile III. at 65*s.*; a quantity of old-fashioned Pile III. has changed hands at 36*s.* 6*d.* per oz.

**NAPHTHA.**—Solvent is firmer at 1*s.* 0½*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* for 90 to 190 per cent., 1*s.* to 1*s.* 0½*d.* for 90 to 160 per cent., and 1*s.* 1½*d.* to 1*s.* 2½*d.* per gal. for 95 to 160 per cent.

**OIL, ANISEED, STAR.**—Retail sales on spot continue to be made at 5*s.* 2*d.*, and for arrival prices are easier at 4*s.* 5½*d.* c.i.f.

**OIL, CADE,** is firm at 45*s.* per cwt. c.i.f. terms.

**OIL, CASSIA.**—The supply on spot continues extremely small, the value of 80 per cent. to 85 per cent. e.a. being 6*s.* 9*d.* per lb.; 75 per cent. to 80 per cent., 6*s.* 6*d.*; and 70 per cent. to 75 per cent., 6*s.* 3*d.* spot.

**OIL, CASTOR,** is easier. Hull make of medicinal quality is offered for November-December delivery at 32*l.* 15*s.*, first pressings at 30*l.* 5*s.* and seconds at 29*l.* 5*s.* per ton in barrels, ex wharf London; cases 50*s.* per ton extra. January-June (1908) delivery is 15*s.* less, and July-December (1908) 20*s.* less than the above quotations.

**OIL, COD-LIVER.**—The market is weak and lower at from 63*s.* to 65*s.* per barrel c.i.f. terms, according to brand, and for non-freezing Newfoundland 2*s.* 6*d.* per gal. is quoted. Our Bergen correspondent writes on November 25 that since his last report there has been very little doing in cod-liver oil. Holders are not much disposed to sell their non-congealing Lofoten quality at 60*s.* to 61*s.* f.o.b. Bergen, but buyers will not pay more; and even at this low price they only buy from hand to mouth. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 11,893 barrels, against 14,902 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.

**OIL, LEMON.**—Good quality is somewhat scarce and inquired for on spot, and for January shipment 5*s.* 9*d.* c.i.f. is quoted. In some quarters lower prices are looked for by the turn of the year.

**OIL, PEPPERMINT.**—Quiet. American H.G.H. is now obtainable at 10*s.* 11*d.* London terms, and to arrive 10*s.* 9*d.* London terms is quoted. Wayne County in tins is offered at 7*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*, and for Japanese dementholised 4*s.* 10½*d.* spot has been paid for small lots of Kobayashi.

**OIL, TURPENTINE.**—American is dull and lower, closing at 35*s.* 9*d.* spot. French is obtainable at about 40*s.*

**OILS, FIXED.**—*Linseed* is steady on spot at 23*s.* in pipes, and 23*s.* 6*d.* in barrels. *Rape* is quiet but steady at 35*s.* for ordinary brown, at 37*s.* for refined. 34*s.* 6*d.* for Jamba, and 34*s.* for Ravison, for December-January. *Coconut* is easier forward but steady on spot at 34*s.* for Ceylon and 44*s.* for Cochin. *Lagos Palm* oil is unaltered at 31*s.* 6*d.* *Cottonseed* is steady at 21*s.* 6*d.* for crude, 23*s.* for refined ordinary pale, and 25*s.* for sweet refined. *Petroleum* oil is quiet, with ordinary refined American the turn easier at 7*d.* to 7½*d.*, water white is unaltered at 8½*d.*, Russian and Roumanian at 6½*d.* per gal. *Petroleum spirit* is quoted 9*d.* to 10*d.* for ordinary and 11*d.* to 1*s.* for deodorised.

**OLIBANUM** is steady, with small sales of fair Bombay drop at 45*s.*, and ordinary to middling at 30*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. spot.

**OPUM.**—Our Smyrna correspondents write as follows:

**SMYRNA, November 15:**—The market continues quiet and the only matter of interest is that to-day a buyer of Dutch grades was offered some twenty cases of the usual Dutch quality at 23*s.* 6*d.*, which he accepted, but it remains to be seen how much of this amount he will keep after inspection. We quote 19*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* for common manufacturing, and 21*s.* to 23*s.* for Yerlis and Karahissars. We are still having dry weather, although the prospects are now for rain, which, it is to be hoped, will be copious, so that farmers may sow plentifully and be enabled partly to recover the already

retarded autumn sowings. The arrivals to date amount to 1,260 cases, against 2,930 cases at same period last year.

**SMYRNA, November 16:**—Just as the market was closing 21 cases extra Karahissar Dutch inspection sold at 21*l.* or 62.50*f.*, or 22*s.* 5*d.* c.i.f. European ports. This purchase was made by the same firm who last September bought 40 cases of this quality at the same price, and of which only 8 were passed on inspection. The 21 cases bought this week will only be inspected on November 18.

**POTASH CYANIDE** of Beckton make is quoted 8½*d.* per lb., and *Sodium* (100 per cent.) at 7½*d.*

**POTASH PRUSSIAN.**—For delivery over next year a good business has been done; foreign yellow prussiate is quoted 5½*d.* per lb., and *Soda* 3½*d.*

**QUININE** continues lifeless so far as speculation is concerned, with quotations unaltered at 8*d.* per oz. for B. and S. and/or Brunswick sulphate from second-hands, but for comparatively new make of these brands slightly above this figure would have to be paid.

**RED-LEAD** is lower by 10*s.*, English now offering at 19*l.* 15*s.* ex ship, or 19*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* ex wharf, foreign being obtainable a shade under this.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—The *Ceric*, from New York, has brought 100 packages to Liverpool. Practically all the purchases ex auction have now been delivered, and the bulk of the Guayaquil was subsequently sold.

**SHELLAC.**—At the close of last week the market was much firmer on the receipt of firmer advices from Calcutta, and this week the better tone has been maintained. On the spot a fair trade has been done, ordinary to superior TN selling at from 120*s.* to 130*s.*, and for fine orange marks from 165*s.* to 175*s.* is quoted, but blocky parcels are obtainable at from 140*s.* to 150*s.* per cwt. A C Garnet for February-March steamer was sold early in the week at 106*s.* c.i.f., but generally, arrival business has been difficult to transact owing to the paucity of sellers, and the same may be said of "futures," which are firm, there being buyers of December at 112*s.*

**SODA HYPOSULPHITE** is offering at somewhat low figures, the price of pea crystals being 7*l.* 15*s.* per ton. English in kegs is quoted 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, casks at 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and foreign make at 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.*

**SPICES.**—At auction Jamaica *Ginger* was quiet, 150 packages being offered, and six sold at 53*s.* for bold dark, ordinary to good ordinary being bought in at 73*s.* to 76*s.* Of *Pepper*, fair Singapore was bought in at 4½*d.*, good to fine heavy Ceylon at 4½*d.* to 4¾*d.*; 340 bags Saigon siftings sold, including coarse, at 2½*d.*, and medium at 1½*d.* per lb. for arrival business has been done in January-March shipment at 3½*d.* c.i.f.; spot price is 4½*d.* At auction 25 cases good Singapore *white* were bought in at 10½*d.*, 32 bags Ceylon sold at 4¾*d.* to 5½*d.* for fair to good small, and fair lined Penang was bought in at 5*d.* Market privately is firmer, with sellers of January-March at 5½*d.* c.i.f. d/w. *Pimento* was quiet at auction, fair being bought in at 5½*d.* per lb.; 240 bags Zanzibar and Mombasa *Chillies* were bought in at 13*s.* to 17*s.* for ordinary to fair mixed, and good red Java at 40*s.* per cwt. Japan *Cassia* was lower, 246 bags and 66 bales selling without reserve at 17*s.* 6*d.*, to 18*s.* Ceylon *Cinnamon* quillings were bought in at 6½*d.*, and chips at 2½*d.* per lb. West Indian *Mace* was steady, three packages fair selling at 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*, and 4 packages Ceylon broken and pickings at 9*d.* to 11*d.* per lb. *Nutmegs* were quiet, West Indian being lower. Of *Cloves*, 83 bags Amboyna offered and nine sold, including fine bright at 8½*d.* and ordinary at 5½*d.*; 7 bags Seychelles realised 4*d.* to 7½*d.* Privately the delivery market for Zanzibar has been quiet, the sales including March-May at 5½*d.*, and for January-March shipment 5½*d.* c.i.f. d/w has been paid. On the spot the market for Zanzibar is steady, with small sales of fair at 5½*d.*

**SULPHUR.**—The London price for sublimed flowers is 8*l.* 10*s.* per ton net, and f.o.b. Liverpool is quoted 7*l.* 15*s.* Recovered rock-sulphur is offered at from 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* net on rails at works.

**TARAXACUM.**—The easier tendency continues, whole foreign root being offered at 51*s.* per cwt. c.i.f.

**TOLUOL** is fractionally easier, 90-per-cent. offering at 9½*d.* to 10*d.*, and pure at 1*s.* 1*d.* per gal.



TURMERIC is steady, with sales of fair Madras finger at 22s. 6d. and dull at 20s. Bengal is quoted 20s.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—The spot values are 187s. 6d. for "flor," 172s. 6d. for good yellow, 145s. for yellow, 130s. for fatty grey, and 130s. for chalky grey.

WAX, JAPAN, sells on spot at 58s. to 59s., and for November-December shipment, 54s. c.i.f. is quoted.

WOOD OIL.—The 149 drums of Singapore catalogued for auction last week, but disposed of privately, realised 6d. per lb.

### Continental Markets.

ALUM.—The makers' convention have decided that prices are to remain unchanged for 1908, except in the case of small packages, for which quotations have been advanced.

CARBOLIC ACID.—A considerable decline in the value of crystals is to be noted. The demand is not very satisfactory, and it would appear that this is felt especially by English makers, as 39° to 40° C. is obtainable for about 95m.

CHRYSAROBIN.—Supplies of raw material are still coming in, and although limited, they tend to weaken the market. Quotations are somewhat lower, chrysarobin being obtainable at 26m. to 28m. per kilo.

COCAINE HYDROCHLOR.—For months there has been a fairly large supply of crude cocaine at European wharves, but as supplies are no longer coming in the disposal of these is only a question of time. A recent report from Peru states that export trade has declined considerably, having for the last few months decreased to one fourth, and since September the Peruvian cocaine-factories have shut down. The present prices are ruinous both for planters and manufacturers, and it is very probable that, owing to the enormous losses, the industry may be allowed to lapse entirely in Peru.

ELEMIL.—It is stated that the Hamburg stocks have been taken over by one holder. This probably results from the fact that for months there have been no offers from producing-centres. The position of the market is now considerably firmer, and 95m. per 100 kilos. is asked for pale Manila.

ETHER (SULPHURIC).—As the price of spirit was raised on November 15 by 3m. per 100 litres, the price of ether was also advanced, so that manufacturers' quotations are now 85m. per 100 kilos. for 0.722 quality.

GUARANA.—Some months ago there was a complete scarcity, and since then only small lots are available from time to time. At present a fresh lot of 300 kilos. is offered at 18m. per kilo., and there is still a small supply of former stock. It is hardly probable that the present high value will be maintained for any considerable time.

OXALIC ACID.—The selling bureau have advanced prices for 1908 by 5m. per 100 kilos., and have already entirely disposed of their production. There is a good supply in second-hand, and delivery acid is obtainable at considerably below present quotations.

PINE OIL (GERMAN).—Of late this product has depreciated in value. A good deal of oil has been imported, and there is considerable competition on the part of Russian depôts, apart from which they were obliged in any case to bring down their quotations, in order that they might correspond with the decline in oil of turpentine. Pine oil is at present obtainable at about 40m. per 100 kilos.

SILVER NITRATE.—There has been a considerable decline in the value of silver, so that a further reduction of about 2m. per kilo. is to be noted in the price of nitrate. The decline in the metal affects all those products emanating from countries which have a silver standard.

STRYCHNINE.—There is a great scarcity in this product, and for some weeks the demand has been so unusually large that it cannot be satisfied. It is rumoured that fresh competition has arisen, but in the circumstances little importance is attached to this report, and it is generally thought that prices will go still higher.

SUGAR OF MILK.—The "transit" price for foreign powder has declined to 85m. per 100 kilos., and in consequence of this competition German qualities are only used for inland consumption.

THYMOL.—The value has been so much lowered by competition that, as matters now stand, most of the manufacturers no longer take any interest in it. Prices for raw material from the new crop are already very high, and the trade quotations of 14.50m. to 15m. per kilo. almost entail working at a loss.

VANILLA.—Within a year prices of Bourbon vanilla have advanced by more than 100 per cent., and from the lowest level of two years ago they have risen by about 300 per cent. for "short" and up to 400 per cent. for "long." This rise may be attributed partly to the increased consumption in the U.S.A., but chiefly to the manipulation of speculators. Under such circumstances it is hardly surprising that retailers no longer sell Bourbon vanilla as low as formerly, and that

there is a tendency to look for a substitute, as, for instance, "Tahiti vanilla," which is refined and crystallised by means of a certain process, and thus freed as far as possible from cumarin, piperonal, and other foreign bodies.

WORMSEED.—Seed from the new crop is already obtainable in the Hamburg market at the unusually low price of 40m. to 42m. per 100 kilos. In spite of these quotations consumers are holding back, as conditions are very uncertain.

### Russian Isinglass.

St. Petersburg has for a long time been, and still is, the chief export centre for isinglass of the sturgeon variety. As it is worth from 100 to 150 roubles (10l. to 15l.) per pood of 36 lb. this merchandise has to be most carefully selected, skilfully handled, and classified. The business is in the hands of two or three firms—chiefly the Brothers Tolchenoff and K. M. Chadzhajeff. They accumulate the glue from most parts of the Caspian basin, and in their stores in Birzhev Alley there is a large quantity, which is mostly exported for clearing wine and the finer classes of beer. Large stocks of isinglass of the large sturgeon have accumulated because of the immense destruction of this fish in the Caspian Sea during the last five years. At certain seasons prices are as follows: Large sturgeon isinglass in large sheets is sold at 5l. to 12l., whilst common sturgeon and starred sturgeon isinglass realises 11l. 16s. to 15l. 4s., cuttings 9l. 4s. to 10l. 8s. Besides these leading varieties there are twenty other sorts. Silurium isinglass especially sells at 2l. per pood of 36 lb.

The part of the buyers named above is to sort and pack the isinglass, which, as a matter of fact, is done by women under the superintendence of the principals or their expert employés. These firms have not direct relations with abroad, nor do they claim to have them. Shipping houses, they say, take all risks for a 1 per cent. commission on the value of the goods. The following are the St. Petersburg firms that are engaged in the export of isinglass: the Russian Pharmaceutical Trading Co., V. V. Pollitz & Co., and Gustav A. Hauff.

But, says the report, although the Russian dealers are content with existing arrangements, the foreign consumer is not. He thinks the shipper is charging too high a price, and is consequently trying to get into touch with the sellers—but quite unsuccessfully, so far as St. Petersburg is concerned. At Astrachan, however, isinglass is bought for export.

Those who know say that, generally speaking, the trade in fish-glue (isinglass) is on the decline along with the decrease in the quantity of goods, this being due to the reduced catch of fish, which has become accentuated by the change in the methods of selling large fish.

Each year the quantity of large fish that reaches the market fresh increases, to the detriment of the quantity salted, and the glue is extracted as a rule while the fish is being sorted out for salting. Thus the improvements in the ways of communication and the improved technique in preparing and disposing of fish must inevitably result (even independently of the reduced catch of fish) in a decreased production of prepared isinglass. In conclusion it is observed that in St. Petersburg the glue is not converted into the form in which consumers use it. That is, it is not bleached or reduced to thin leaves or small lengths, etc. All this is done in special workshops in the United States of America or England.

### A VERSATILE CHEMIST.

The "Evening News," in printing some of the letters sent to Mme. Tetrassini, gives the following:

A chemist writes:

I have, as a result of many years' experiments, invented an elixir which will render any woman's voice beautiful, almost divine, giving it strength and durability.

I am a flute-player, and can accompany any singer. If I get no engagement here soon I am off to Japan.

I want 18l. to publish a book entitled "Tales and Sketches of Bristol." I have received orders from the King of England, King of Italy, and other Royalties, and all that stands between me and fame is 18l. Will you send it to me? (Postal orders preferred.)

I have a guitar 200 years old. Would you buy it? You could easily learn, and accompany yourself on the stage with it.

It is a serious reflection on our country that a chemist of these accomplishments should be driven to Japan. We commend his case to Mr. Henry Wood, Mr. Neil Forsyth, and "The Times" Book Club, to say nothing of our greatest Cash Chemists, in the hope that something may be done for him.—*Punch*.

THE "Morgenbladet" of November 19, published at Lirsdag, states that the firm of Otto S. Jervell, cod-liver-oil exporters, Aalesund, has suspended payment, the cause being attributed to the heavy working expenses and the high cost of raw material which they were obliged to purchase in the spring.



## Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

### REPORTS.

THE powder distributed to students on October 30 contained one part of lead iodide, one part of zinc hydroxycarbonate, and eight parts of anhydrous calcium sulphate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is :

Pb	...	...	...	...	4.5
Zn	...	...	...	...	5.7
Ca	...	...	...	...	23.5
I	...	...	...	...	5.5
CO <sub>2</sub>	...	...	...	...	1.8
SO <sub>4</sub>	...	...	...	...	56.5
OH	...	...	...	...	2.0
H <sub>2</sub> O	...	...	...	...	0.5

100.0

The powder also contained, as impurities, magnesium and insoluble siliceous matter in small quantity and a minute trace of the hydrochloric radical.

Samples of the powder were distributed to fifty-four students, and twenty-nine reports were sent in for examination. The failures in the detection of the several constituents were :—(a) Metallic radicals : Lead, 15; zinc, 8; calcium, 1. (b) Acid radicals : Hydriodic, 3; carbonic, 7; sulphuric, 2. Eleven students did not report the evolution of a small quantity of water when the powder was heated in a dry test-tube, and fourteen failed to detect the presence of the magnesium as impurity.

This exercise presented one or two difficulties which puzzled some even of our more experienced correspondents. When the powder was boiled with moderately dilute hydrochloric acid a small insoluble residue was left which consisted mainly of lead sulphate, formed by the interaction of the lead iodide with the calcium sulphate. On boiling with sufficiently concentrated hydrochloric acid, this residue dissolved, with the exception of a very small quantity of siliceous matter. Since even the relatively large proportion of calcium sulphate which the powder contained necessitated, for its complete solution, the use of hydrochloric acid in somewhat large quantity, while the concentration of the acid had to be increased if the lead sulphate was also to be obtained in solution, it would appear that most of our correspondents applied hydrogen sulphide to an original solution which contained far too much hydrochloric acid, or was too hot, to permit of the lead being precipitated as sulphide. Whether or not this be the correct explanation in every case, the fact remains that more than half of our correspondents failed to obtain any precipitate with hydrogen sulphide, and, in consequence, entirely overlooked the presence of lead. We enlarge at frequent intervals on the imperative necessity of cooling and adequately diluting at this stage, so we will content ourselves on this occasion by merely pointing out that the omission to cool and dilute no doubt caused the many failures referred to. In some cases the lead which ought to have been precipitated as sulphide by hydrogen sulphide, was mistaken, further on, for aluminium. In other cases, on the addition of ammonium hydrosulphide, a dark-coloured iron-group precipitate was obtained, which was found on examination to contain zinc sulphide; but while zinc sulphide is white, the cause of the dark colour of the precipitate was neither ascertained

nor inquired into, and hence the lead sulphide was not detected at this point either.

In the hands of a number of students a white precipitate was produced in considerable quantity when ammonium chloride and ammonia were added to the hydrogen-sulphide filtrate (after the removal of the excess of hydrogen sulphide by boiling), with a view to precipitate any iron, aluminium, or chromium as hydroxides, and this was pretty generally supposed to be due to aluminium. In reality it consisted entirely, or almost entirely, of calcium sulphate. The possibility of obtaining a precipitate of calcium sulphate under these circumstances is seldom referred to in analytical text-books, although the complication not infrequently presents itself. Calcium sulphate, while sparingly soluble in water, dissolves moderately freely in hot dilute hydrochloric acid; but on the neutralisation of the acid it often separates again as a fine crystalline precipitate. It was such a precipitation that took place in several cases in the present analysis; but students who were misled by it may console themselves with the reflection that an unexpected precipitation of calcium sulphate, under very varying conditions, has, for a time at least, perplexed many an experienced chemist. Strontium sulphate behaves in a manner almost parallel with the behaviour of calcium sulphate.

Several correspondents failed to observe the evolution of carbonic anhydride when the powder was treated with dilute hydrochloric acid, while others who observed the escape of gas-bubbles and suspected a carbonate were not able to obtain the reaction with lime-water. The evolution of small quantities of carbonic anhydride, as in the case of the present mixture, may be detected by placing the powder to be tested, a fragment of clean bright zinc, and some dilute hydrochloric or sulphuric acid in a test-tube fitted with a cork and delivery-tube, and leading the mixture of hydrogen and carbonic anhydride which is evolved through an L piece of narrow glass tubing, in the bend of which two or three drops of lime-water have been placed. Fragments of granulated zinc are frequently covered with a thin film of basic zinc carbonate, so that it is advisable in all cases to give the zinc to be used in this test a preliminary treatment for a few seconds with a dilute acid, succeeded by washing with water.

The reports of this month's exercise have furnished some fresh instances of practices which we have severely deprecated on more than one previous occasion, and to which we refer again with much reluctance. A few students recorded a variety of experiments which they may or may not have tried; but in any case, they reported reactions as having been observed which certainly did not take place. The only matter for satisfaction with respect to these practices is that, as a rule, they are clearly revealed by internal evidence in the reports. It requires much knowledge of reactions, and much circumspection, to state correctly, without trying the experiments, what will be the result of applying reagents to mixtures of known composition. The futility of trying to do so in the case of a mixture of unknown, or of imperfectly known, composition (not to speak of the "moral and intellectual damage" to the author or of the affront offered to the intelligence of the reader, of a report of experiments which were not actually tried) ought to be obvious.

### PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to JAMES BEATTIE, c/o W. M. Alexander, 33 Square, Kelso.

The Second Prize has been awarded to

WERNER SIVERTSEN, 17 Newton Road, Mumbles, R.S.O.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a

price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

**Second Prize.**—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

#### MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

##### 1. Correspondents who are unqualified:

James Beattie (1st prize)	95	Wasp	...	...	76
Werner Sivertsen (2nd prize)	...	Methyl	...	...	75
R. W. W.	...	Query	...	...	63
Student	...	Otto	...	...	62
Pharmacy	...	Menai	...	...	60
W. J. G.	...	Semper Sursum	...	...	60
Ebor	...	F. A. M.	...	...	59
Ruscus	...	Sulphur	...	...	54
Cicero	...	Herbert Booth	...	...	50
Rene Nost (?)	...	Kudos	...	...	36

##### 2. Correspondents who are qualified, or who have not indicated that they are unqualified:

Aabab (non-competing)	...	Primus	...	...	65
Boiling Point	...	R. I. E.	...	...	62
L. S. Lindley	...	Salol	...	...	29
Mayfield	...	Socius	...	...	96
Donald McKenzie	...				93

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**JAMES BEATTIE.**—The absence of copper, bismuth, and cadmium sulphides from the hydrogen-sulphide precipitate should have been proved.

**WERNER SIVERTSEN.**—We did not detect any noteworthy trace of strontium, and believe the reactions you observed were due to calcium. Calcium salts when free from sodium salts yield a bright-red flame coloration.

**R. W. W.**—It was not possible to judge, with even approximate accuracy, whether or not the silver-nitrate precipitate diminished in quantity when treated with ammonia. A more delicate test for small quantities of a chloride or a bromide should have been applied.

**STUDENT.**—Your report could be improved in two important respects: (a) It should contain definite information as to how each solution was obtained when statements are made as to the behaviour with reagents; (b) it should not contain any account of reactions which did not actually take place. One sentence under the tests designed to confirm the presence of chlorides illustrates both (a) and (b): "When  $\text{AgNO}_3$  was added to soln., white ppt. insoluble in  $\text{HNO}_3$ , but soluble in  $\text{HN.OH.}$ " since no information is given as to how the "soln." was prepared, and no solution of the powder prepared by any of the ordinary routine methods could behave towards silver nitrate and ammonia as yours is reported to have behaved. The trace of iron you detected was most likely present as impurity in some of the acids you used. The powder did not contain potassium, and the flame coloration which you supposed to be due to potassium was probably caused by the lead iodide.

**PHARMACY and CICERO.**—The presence of a sulphide in the mass obtained by fusing the powder on charcoal with sodium carbonate was not conclusive evidence that a sulphate was present in the powder; it merely indicated the presence of sulphur, either free or in some form of combination.

**EBOR.**—You do not appear to have applied any tests for metals of the alkali group.

**RUSCUS.**—It is unfortunate that you did not follow up to a more successful result the indication of the presence of zinc which you obtained with cobalt nitrate. In the known presence of calcium in quantity, the flame coloration you observed was not sufficient evidence of the presence of strontium. Read the reply to Werner Sivertsen; also the last sentence of the reply to "Student."

**RENE NOST (?)**—We were not able to confirm the presence of the trace of a phosphate which you reported.

**WASP.**—Your work and your report thereon are quite promising, and doubtless you will do still better later on. Too great concentration of hydrochloric acid prevented the precipitation of lead sulphide by means of hydrogen sulphide. The precipitate you attributed to aluminium may have been due in part to lead, but probably it consisted mainly of calcium sulphate, as explained in this month's general remarks. The portion of the powder reserved for the acid radicals might have been so employed as to furnish all the lead it contained in a form in which this metal could have been readily tested for: *vide C. & D.*, September 14, 1907, p. 428.

**QUERY.**—To separate cobalt from nickel, add the solution of the two chlorides (which should be neutral, or only very

faintly acid) to a freshly prepared solution of potassium nitrite in dilute acetic acid. The cobalt is precipitated as potassium cobaltinitrite, while the nickel remains in solution. To ensure complete precipitation care must be taken to use potassium nitrite in excess.

**OTTO.**—The iodide present was responsible for the supposed nitrate reaction.

**SULPHUR.**—You will probably be surprised to learn what a large "trace" of calcium the powder contained.

**HERBERT BOOTH and SALOL.**—Steady persevering effort is needful in order to excel at qualitative analysis, and failure at first is often more instructive, if less encouraging, than success. You will learn a great deal by making up a mixture in imitation of this month's exercise and practising upon it.

**KUDOS.**—*Kúdos* (not *kúdos*) attaches to you for "finding" potassium and the acid radical of the chromates in a powder which contains neither. There are other yellow salts besides potassium chromate.

**AABAB.**—Your methods and report leave little to be desired. We incline to think that the trace of iron you detected was all introduced in the acids or other reagents you employed. Examine your reagents individually for traces of iron.

**L. S. LINDLEY.**—We did not succeed in detecting any trace of a borate in the powder.

**MAYFIELD.**—You appear to have left several important acid radicals untested for: thus you do not mention any proof of the absence of a borate, an oxalate, or a nitrate.

**DONALD MCKENZIE.**—The examination of the "sodium carbonate extract" is not an exhaustive treatment for the detection of acid radicals, and must be supplemented by other operations, some of which are best carried out upon portions of the original substance.

**R. I. E.**—The heating of a portion of the powder in a dry tube should not have been omitted. This test often affords useful information.

## Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 6, 1907.)

Circular device containing an urn with the words "Silver Dep." above it; for a metal-cleansing powder. By Silver Replating Powder Co., 230 High Street, Stoke Newington, London, N. 295,778.

"CHARMOPOLLO"; for polishing-cloths in Class 50. By Paul Wieck, 66 Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 296,667.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," November 13, 1907.)

"ROCMAC"; for a chemical solution for use in road-making. By the Roman Road Syndicate, Ltd., Worcester House, Walbrook, E.C. 295,199.

"SLAKO"; for a coal-economiser. By Thos. Archibald Norris-Cox, The Arcade, West Bournemouth. 297,087.

"COMSEN"; for a vermin-destroyer. By Walter Bailey, 20 Highbury Place, London, N. 296,401.

"NITROON"; for fertilisers. By Thomas Hill-Jones, Invicta Mills, Bow Common Lane, London, E. 296,653.

"HYMEDOL"; for chemicals. By Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd., 15 Elm Street, Gray's Inn Road, Holborn. 296,715.

"SHELDON'S MAGNETIC LINIMENT" ("Magnetic" disclaimed); for a liniment. By Sheldon Drug Co., 15 O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales. 288,493.

"NEEDLETS"; for acicular-shaped pastilles, medicated and non-medicated. By Simro & Co., 200 Cambridge Road, West Kilburn, N.W. 296,036, 296,037.

"SIROP FAMEL" on representation of label; for a medicine. By Pierre Famel, 86 rue de la Reunion, Paris. 296,462.

"ZENAL"; for all goods in Class 8. By Dr. Horace Manders, 126 Harley Street, W. 295,891.

"PAGEANT INKS" on label depicting a knight in armour riding; for printing-inks. By A. L. Hutton & Co., 70 Chisenhole Street, Liverpool. 295,755.

"SHARPE'S BUREAU PASTE"; for an adhesive in Class 39. By Sutton, Sharpe & Co., 145 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 296,223.

"GOLDKORN"; for malt-preparations. By Pfister Mayr & Co., Sonnenstrasse 19, Munich, Germany. 291,406.

Two scrolls in form of an "X," with monogram and name above; for aerated waters. By Walter Oxley, 103a Foundry Street, Water Lane, Leeds. 296,092.



## Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House, London, W., on Thursday, November 21, the chair being taken by Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S. After the formal business of reading the minutes, admission of Fellows, etc., the President announced that the Society had received two presents—viz., a photographic reproduction of a picture of Faraday lecturing Daniell (the discoverer of the well-known copper sulphate cell), given by Professor Meldola, and a medal commemorating the recent Jubilee celebrations of the Chemical Society of Paris. This medal bears on the obverse side a representation of Lavoisier, which, according to the President, is "exceedingly well done."

### EMULSIONS.

A paper on this subject was contributed by Professor S. P. U. Pickering, director of the Woburn experimental fruit-farm. It is the outcome of a large number of experiments devoted to the preparation of an insecticide suitably combining the two agents petroleum and basic copper sulphate. So far petroleum has always been applied as an insecticide in the form of an emulsion with soap, and the author has succeeded in preparing emulsions of soap, water, and petroleum containing 99 per cent. of the last-mentioned constituent. A specimen containing 97 per cent. was passed round at the meeting; it had the consistency of blanc-mange, and such material, on exposure to air, passes in a short time into a transparent jelly. The soap, however, is inadmissible as an emulsifying agent when basic copper sulphate and petroleum are to be used together, and, after a number of experiments, it was found that if the basic sulphate, precipitated in a very finely-divided form, is shaken up with water, a considerable amount of petroleum can be added to the mixture, thus forming a perfect emulsion. The author's experiments support the view arrived at by other investigators that emulsions consist of minute globules of the insoluble material (oil, etc.) surrounded by a thin film of the emulsifying agent, but it was argued that the actual formation of the emulsion is due to the presence in the liquid of minute solid particles, and in support of this it was mentioned that all aqueous solutions of the colloidal substances used as emulsifying agents, such as gum, glue, soap, etc., are cloudy with suspended matter, and anything which destroys or coagulates this suspended material acts as a de-emulsifier. There was some discussion on this paper, and two theories of the formation of emulsions were put forward. The first ascribed the phenomenon to surface tension, and the second to the production of an electrified surface as the result of friction between the two incompatible liquids.

The next two papers were by Dr. Forster and Mr. Fierz, and dealt with the constitution of a number of new azoimides. The fourth paper, contributed by Dr. Lowry and Mr. Magson, related to a curious effect due to the occurrence of

### CARBONYL CHLORIDE IN CHLOROFORM.

Dr. Lowry has shown that nitrocamphor when dissolved in various solvents changes more or less rapidly into a dynamic isomeride of different optical rotation, but until recently he found that this effect would not take place in chloroform solution, and it was suggested to him by Dr. Armstrong and others, at a recent meeting of the Society, that the curious smell he had observed in his chloroformic solutions of the nitro-compound was due to carbonyl chloride, which, as is well known to pharmacists, commonly occurs in absolute chloroform [not B.P.] that has been exposed to light and air. Acting on this suggestion, Messrs. Lowry and Magson have carefully freed their chloroform from carbonyl chloride, and then found that the change of the nitrocamphor proceeds normally. Further, they have proved that by the addition of suitable quantities of carbonyl chloride to chloroform or other solvents they can retard the isomeric change of the nitrocamphor to practically any desired extent.

The last paper was read by Mr. Denham, and dealt with the electrometric examination of the hydrolysis of the salts of aniline and of a large number of inorganic bases.

## Therapeutical Society.

THE monthly meeting of the Therapeutical Section of the Royal Society of Medicine was held on Tuesday afternoon, November 26, at the Apothecaries' Hall, Dr. T. E. B. Brown presiding. The first business was a paper by Dr. Wm. Murray, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, on

### THE THERAPEUTICS OF INDIGESTION,

in which he treated of the diet and medicine suitable for hypersensitive, over-educated, catarrhal, dilated, and feeble stomachs. It is important, to begin with, to ascertain the patient's general habits—among other things, "whether he chews his food properly or bolts it like a hound"—noting also how he clothes his stomach, for in these days of motoring it is important that the epigastrium should be well protected. As to diet, Dr. Murray allows an early cup of tea well diluted with milk; then for breakfast porridge and milk, well frizzled bacon, and a boiled egg with toast; for lunch, mutton, well kept and well roasted—fresh mutton would not digest—and for old people or patients with bad teeth finely minced meat, with rice rather than vegetables, no pudding, and some liqueur brandy. One cup of tea, with plenty of milk, for afternoon tea. For late dinner a teacupful of soup and toast and half a glass of sherry gives a fillip to a weak organ; white fish and cayenne pepper, sweetbread or chicken, mutton that has been hung for three weeks, rice-pudding, followed by a nip of brandy. For medicine Dr. Murray begins with a teaspoonful of vegetable charcoal just after brushing the teeth; this purifies the mouth, pharynx, and stomach. After breakfast 10 grains of pepsin or 8 grains of oxalate of cerium, or, if there is much tendency to acidity, lactopeptine. Inglutin with cerium often acts like a charm. Before dinner he gives pepsin and cerium, and, if there be mucous catarrh of the bowels, also charcoal. None of these medicines should be given in the tablet form. If these do not meet the case, he suggested a mixture of pepsin, hydrochloric acid, cannabis indica, and bismuth, and when this has soothed the stomach the cannabis is replaced by nuxvomica. Beware of tonics, or, if given, give only once a day at 10 A.M. Dr. Murray has a high opinion of black oxide of manganese, a much-neglected remedy, as a builder-up of mucous membrane, a ferruginous tonic, and an emmenagogue, and therefore peculiarly suitable for anæmic young women. These are some of the ideas gathered during a practice of fifty years. Probably they are old-fashioned, as evolution of treatment must follow evolution of scientific medicine.

The address was listened to with great interest, and Dr. Murray received a very warm vote of thanks at the close.

Dr. James Cantlie thereafter delivered a lecture, illustrated by limelight views, on

### CERTAIN TROPICAL DISEASES.

He said that bacteriology has held the field for twenty-five years, but it is now the turn of the protozoa, which, he predicted, would occupy attention during the next quarter of a century. He then described the parasites that produce malaria which are introduced into the body by the mosquito; the Guinea worm, which causes filaria, and is introduced by a culex; and the trypanosomes, by which the tsetse-fly brings about sleeping-sickness. Other diseases were described, including beri-beri and elephantiasis (which is very common in the East), and all of them were illustrated with lantern-views. Turning to treatment, the lecturer said we have quinine in malaria, 15 grains being given every four days to produce and maintain immunity; mercury in syphilis; but as yet there is no drug for filaria, and from experiments in sleeping-sickness it was at one time thought that atoxyl and mercury are specific, but this is doubtful. Now antimony is regarded as being best for the purpose.—Professor Cushny followed with an interesting account of how they had hit upon antimony as an agent for the destruction of the trypanosomes, and of how the experiments had been carried on.





**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

**BUSINESS INFORMATION.**—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

#### Window-dressing Emulsion.

SIR,—A very effective display of this kind can be made by filling the bottles with magnes. calc. levis. If the emulsion is of a slightly creamy colour, this can be mixed with, say, a little lycopodium. This has also the merit of being a very clean method. We trust this may be useful to "F. G."

Yours truly,

Edinburgh, November 22.

DAVIDSON & Co.

#### B.P. Codex.

SIR,—Your article, while it puts in a concise form what should have been the guiding principles of the aims and objects of the "Codex," does not touch one point which must be apparent to retail chemists—viz., the unnecessary multiplication of similar preparations, all having some little difference, to pander to the vagaries of the prescriber. One formula under Elixirs, another under Glycerini, a third under Liquor, and perforce a fourth under Syrupi, each and all of which must be stocked by the unfortunate chemist or he lays himself open to a ready snub as not being up to date. Is it too much to ask the Society to produce a second abbreviated edition, which will be correct in formula and quantity, and may also omit obsolete and discarded drugs and preparations? This might also obviate useless monographs, such as sodii bicarb., etc., but contain only the best of these duplicate formulas, and be, as was originally intended, a useful and reliable addendum to the Pharmacopœia, and not waste the time of prescriber, dispenser, and retailer alike with monstrosities such as balneum frigidum, balneum tepidum, or cataplasma lini, etc., which make us the laughing-stock of the world. Finally, if printed in smaller type and in double column, its unwieldy size would be reduced and room left for further useful additions from German and French Codexes.

Yours truly,

Coulsdon, November 26.

J. M. SIMPSON.

[The Society would be acting contrary to its Charter if it were to do what Mr. Simpson suggests.—EDITOR.]

#### Extractum Malti, B.P.C.

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will kindly give me the opportunity of making a few remarks upon the process quoted in the "British Pharmaceutical Codex" for the preparation of extractum malti. I think it is advisable, because it would be entirely in the interest of the chemist who may be induced to establish a plant for manufacturing this article, and may, in consequence, suffer very considerable loss through following the process. The chemist who commences to manufacture this extract is instructed to macerate the coarsely-powdered malt with an equal weight of water for six hours. It should be added that the usual way to powder malt is to run it through what are known as rollers; it is then passed into a mash-tun, and we are instructed according to the "Codex" process, to add an equal quantity of water, in which it is to macerate for six hours. I suppose the water is to be cold, as the object of using cold water is to extract the maximum amount of diastase from the material. We are then instructed to add four times the original quantity of water, heated to equal 30° C., and

digest for an hour at a temperature not exceeding 55° C. (equal to 132° F.). I have to point out that the result of doing this is to destroy not less than 50 per cent. of the diastase which is taken out of the material by the cold maceration, and by digesting for six hours the risk of getting what is known in the trade as a "stuck-up mash" is increased. This means that the starchy magma runs all together, and forms a perfect clot, with which it is practically impossible to do anything. It is certain that the worts drawn off from such a mash do not represent in any way the extract of it. Why not commence the mashing with water at a temperature of 132° F., and maintain this temperature as closely as possible throughout? It would certainly mean a much larger yield of extract and a higher percentage of diastase. The temperature of the vacuum-pan of 55° C. is distinctly interesting; but we are not informed of the number of degrees of vacuum to be observed. It is supposed that it would be from 25 to 37 degrees vacuum with 55° C. for temperature. Another point specified in connection with the finished product is that the specific gravity should be about 1.375. Most manufacturers of high standard brands of malt extract get a higher density than this. A density of 40° to 45° Beaumé \* entails more labour and more care than running down from the original condition of the worts to the specific gravity of 40°. The principal objects of these suggestions are (1) to prevent chemists wasting their money on mashes that may be "stuck up," and consequently losing the value of the malt, (2) to economise as far as possible the cost of manufacturing by mashing at a temperature that is the rule in the latter part of the process, and (3) to prevent great loss through fermentation and crystallisation of the finished product.

I have found that the best way for making extract of malt and cod-liver oil in perfect solution is to put an excess of cod-liver oil with a given quantity of malt extract into a jacketed drum, containing revolving blades for mixing, and use an exhaust of steam, so that the temperature is kept fairly low for the jacket; then, after revolving the blades in the ingredients for a matter of twelve hours, allow the mixture to stand sufficiently long, so that the oil becomes supernatant, and draw off the mixed product from below. This gives what is known as a saturated solution of cod-liver oil in malt extract. It should be noted that the quantity of oil taken up by malt extract varies somewhat; therefore the actual percentage under these circumstances cannot be guaranteed; but one has the satisfaction of knowing that the largest amount of cod-liver oil that it is possible to get into the preparation is contained therein.

Extractum malti liquidum, for which a formula is also given in the "Codex," appears to be an extraordinary preparation. The addition of alcohol is ordered, and this would precipitate all the diastase remaining in the extract of malt. Why could not glycerin be substituted for the alcohol, and so keep the diastase in solution and prevent fermentation by means of a small trace of formic aldehyde?

Yours faithfully,

179 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

A. W. BALL.

#### Letters in Brief.

**GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE.**—Mr. Gibson Dixon (Halifax) writes protesting against the price at which the W. E. Woods Great Peppermint Cure is placed on the market through Messrs. Rocke, Tompsett & Co. The profit offered, he says, is 12½ per cent.—that is, the 13½d. bottle costs (on the invoice) 1s. There are other incidentals to add. Cannot something be done to stop these insults to the trade? he asks.

**NEW METHOD OF ADVERTISING.**—Mr. John E. Lee (Teddington), replying to "Nemo," says the makers are themselves to blame for the unwillingness of chemists to dispense certain proprietary prescriptions. They give no indication of the cost of the mixture they recommend, which in the case of the cheaper of the two amounts to about 1s. 9d., and of the other to no less than 3s. When the average customer brings one of these prescriptions and expects it made up for 1s., the unfortunate chemist has to do a lot of explaining, and in many cases the only result is a promise to "call again to-morrow."

#### \* Rational Areometer:

40° Beaumé, sp. gr. 1.383 at 15° C. (59° F.)  
45° Beaumé, sp. gr. 1.467 at 15° C. (59° F.)  
("Codex" 1.375.)



### Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1907," for much legal information as to all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

**Knight (39/40).**—The only one of the labels which you sent that is liable to medicine stamp-duty is the one for the baby's balsam. This is made liable by the fact that the dose has to be taken "every two hours, or oftener if the cough is very troublesome." This reference to the cough is the ground of liability.

**Argentine (40/69).**—It is not illegal for you as a chemist to write a prescription for a medicine containing a scheduled poison. We made it perfectly clear a few weeks ago that the only High Court ruling in regard to medicines dispensed was in reference to a prescription which was not written by a medical practitioner.

**Nux Vom. (34/32)** asks: "What is the best and simplest method of making household goods, etc., over to one's wife?" As stated in reply to another correspondent last week, a deed of gift, especially of household goods, is a very delicate matter for a layman to handle, and we should certainly advise "Nux Vom." to employ a solicitor. This sort of deed is frequently the subject of litigation, and there are some very nice points under the Bills of Sale Acts and the Bankruptcy Acts which a layman could hardly be expected to appreciate.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

**Febrifuge (31/38).**—We presume what you want to do is to remove the alkaloid from the tincture of aconite. We do not see how it is possible to do this without also removing other constituents which may have physiological activity, although the efficacy of aconite is attributed solely to aconitine.

**D. (29/23).**—Your cough-mixture ferments on account of the fact that the vinegar of squill, ipecacuanha, and liquid extract of liquorice contain an abundance of micro-organisms, and on dilution with water these set up fermentation of the sugar. The mixture would keep better if it were made with chloroform-water. You should mix the acet. scillæ, vin. ipecac., syr. picis, and syr. pruni virg. with 1 oz. of spirit of chloroform with 3 oz. of glycerin, and keep together for a few days before adding the other ingredients and diluting.

**Inquirer (7/54).**—Your first step in order to make with a cheap menstruum a preparation of ipecacuanha of approximately alkaloidal strength, and without performing the assay yourself, is to purchase No. 40 powdered ipecacuanha of known alkaloidal strength; use as a menstruum 5 oz. of acetic acid, 2 oz. of glycerin, and water to 20 oz. In the course of seven days' maceration of the ipecacuanha-powder, about 90 per cent. of the alkaloid present in the root will, in a 1-in-10 preparation, be extracted by the menstruum. At the end of that time strain, press, and filter the product.

**A. B. R. (30/45)** wants a BOOK ON PILL-COATING.—We have referred him to the "Art of Dispensing," but he thinks there may be a book entirely devoted to pill-coating published in English. Such a book has never come under our notice, but if any of our readers know of one we shall be glad to hear from them.

**G. W. B. (24/25).**—Of the INFLUENZA-MIXTURES in the C. & D. Diary, 1904, one of the best and safest is No. 13, if made with chloroform-water instead of with camphor-water. So modified, the formula is as follows:

Potass. citrat.	...	...	...	5j.
Vin. ipecac.	...	...	...	5i.
Spt. æther. nit.	...	...	...	3ss.
Liq. ammon. acet. conc.	...	...	...	3iv.
Aq. chloroformi ad	...	...	...	3viij.

Dose: A tablespoonful for every half hour for four doses, and every hour for another four doses, then every three hours while awake. It is necessary that the patient should be in bed when taking this mixture.

**H. P. (38/33).**—TINCT. QUININÆ AMMON. throws out quinine when subjected to cold.—It is probable that the shop-bottle in which the deposit occurs is in a colder situation than the stock-bottle wherein the tincture remains clear.

Will *Nemo* (C. & D. Supplement, November 2, p. 69) please communicate with us?

**R. A. (36/72).**—ANTISEPTIC POWER OF DISINFECTANTS.—This question is discussed in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," where tables are given showing the relative antiseptic power of the various disinfectants. We must refer you to that work, as we have not the space in these columns to reproduce the tables.

**Phœnix (33/52).**—BOOT-CREAM.—Lanoline does not seem a likely ingredient in brown boot-cream, as we should think it will prevent a polish being readily obtained. It may be that your customer is mistaken in the name, or that some manufacturer "down under" is applying a fancy name to his boot-cream. We have no recipe in which lanoline is an ingredient.

**J. H. R. (32/15).**—NON-SEPARABLE WHITE CHLORODYNE:

Morph. hydrochlor.	...	...	gr. iv.
Ol. menth. pip.	...	...	℥x.
Ætheris	...	...	5j.
Chloroformi	...	...	3ss.
Glycerini	...	...	5j.
Sp. vini rect. ad	...	...	3iij.

**Γεραx (17/50).**—HORSE-BLISTER.—The liquid you send is an acetic acid, turpentine, and cantharides blister. The following recipe illustrates the method of preparation:

Powdered cantharides	...	...	2 oz.
Turpentine	...	...	3 oz.
Acetic acid	...	...	2½ oz.

Heat these ingredients together for ten minutes in a water-bath, taking care to avoid the risk of firing. After standing, decant and mix the liquid so obtained with an equal quantity of olive oil.

In "Veterinary Counter-practice" there is a preferable formula, in which a mixture of ether and spirit is used for exhausting the cantharides.

**Poultry (33/28).**—POULTRY-TONIC.—This tonic, which seems to be fashionable in the poultry world just now, is syrup of iron chloride. The dose is 15 to 30 drops for a full-grown bird once a week.

**Horse Man (31/44).**—TENDON LINIMENT FOR HORSES.—The two ingredients in this which we can detect are balsam of sulphur and turpentine, but the stuff is too unpromising to tempt us to investigate it further.

**Manager (33/63).**—TOKAY WINE is a very sweet wine rich in alcohol for which Hungary is famous. The finest Tokay made from the first runnings of the ripe grapes obtained without pressure seldom appears on the market, but the brands which are obtainable commercially are generally esteemed on account of the excellent quality of the wine.

**Adsuk (33/15).**—TYPEWRITER-RIBBON INK.—The aniline dye used for black typewriter-ink is soluble nigrosine or induline. The colour is really a very dark blue, but appears to be black. The proportion employed is approximately—

Soluble nigrosine	...	...	100
Glycerin	...	...	78
Water	...	...	78

There is, however, considerable art in making these inks because, although it is sought to get a saturated solution of the dye, care has to be taken to prevent subsequent crystallisation of the dye, which would prevent the obtaining of good impressions. The best way is to heat a known quantity of dye in a porcelain dish with equal parts of glycerin and water, adding more solvent until the whole of the dye enters in solution, which is tested by allowing a drop to fall into a beaker of water. The drop should appear bright as it falls through the water, and when stirred up no insoluble particles should be apparent.

**J. H. S. (16/45).**—You must tell us something about the "application for the hair" before we take the matter in hand. What is it for?

**C. E. B. (25/62).**—TATTOOING-COLOURS.—These are Venetian red, Chinese blue, lemon chrome, Brunswick blue, and the various umbers and ochres. The colours should be finest qualities as sold by artists' colourmen in powder and cake form—not ground in oil.

**R. (28/2).**—WORM-CURE FOR DOGS.—A formula for a liquid was given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as recently as June 1, p. 850.

**Pierana (26/28).**—DENTAL-PLATE POWDER.—The requirement in this case is a powder containing an alkali, such as sodium bicarbonate or sodium hydrate. The proportion of sodium hydrate required is small, but as the powder would probably not be confined to its legitimate use, it is doubtful whether it is advisable to sell such a powder. Sodium bicarbonate answers almost as well as sodium hydrate.

*J. B.* (25/57).—We cannot repeat a recipe in this column because you have lost your copy of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. The Publisher can probably supply the missing number for 4d.

*Alpha* (27/34).—(1) MARBLE-CLEANING.—See *C. & D.*, November 16, p. 774. (2) St. Paul's Cathedral is not built of marble: perhaps your sculptor customer was thinking of the Marble Arch, which received a scouring with an alkaline mixture a few years ago.

*Redwater* (14/22).—RED-WATER SPECIFIC.—The powder you send is a complex mixture containing, among other things, nux vomica and arsenic, with the idea of toning up the nerves and enabling the animal to overcome the parasitic invasion of its blood. The following formula embodies the chief ingredients of your sample:

Powdered nux vomica	...	...	3ij.
Powdered arsenic	...	...	gr. v.
Potassium chlorate	...	...	3ss.
Powdered gentian	...	...	5ij.

Make into a powder to be given three times a day in 2 pints of strong ale, to which  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of treacle has been added.

We cannot find any ammonium carbonate in your sample, but it would improve the recipe given above to add  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to 1 oz. of that salt, as the animal needs stimulating, especially if the vitality has been lowered by the administration of saline aperients. Raw linseed oil is the best aperient in cases of red-water.

*Tonsurans* (5/23).—RINGWORM APPLICATION FOR CATTLE.—We make this out to be a compound of Stockholm tar and turpentine, about 1 part of the former to 9 parts of the latter.

*L. T.* (Canada) (213/15).—(1) BLUE-BLACK WRITING-INK.—An excellent formula for this was given in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, January 26, p. 160, and the matter is fully dealt with in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." It is too soon to repeat the formula here. (2) FOUNTAIN-PEN INK does not require any gum, as the liquid must be as thin as possible. The modern inks of this class are merely solutions of aniline dyes in water. (3) Yes, patents can be obtained for improvements in writing-inks. It would be well for you to read the chapter on writing-inks in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" before proceeding further. You would then be *au courant* with the present position of knowledge of inks, and may find that some ideas which are new to you are already public property, and hence not likely to be accepted by the Comptroller of Patents.

*J. R.* (35/3).—VOLUMETRIC CALCULATIONS.—What you appear to want is a book on chemical calculations, such as Dobbin's "Arithmetical Exercises in Chemistry" (Thin, Edinburgh, 2s.). The names of other books on this subject will be found in the Bibliography published in the *Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*, 1906.

*Carolus* (23/68).—The standard books on essential oils are Gildemeister's "Volatile Oils" (published by Schimmel) and Parry's "Essential Oils" (published by Scott, Greenwood).

*Photography* (33/10).—We do not think a formula for gas-light emulsion for sensitising silk has been published, but will keep your request in mind.

*Ambazine* (25/25).—Druiff's "Refraction" is published by the Anglo-American Optical Co., whose advertisement appears in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*.

*Chemicus* (31/21).—THE FLASH-POINT TEST is confined to petroleum and lubricating oils, and hence the data you ask for regarding alcohol and amyl alcohol are not easy to find. We have, however, discovered a paper on the subject by Raikow in the "Chem. Zeit.," where the flash-point of alcohol is proposed as a method of testing its admixture with water or ether. The flash-point of absolute alcohol is said to be 12° C., and a table is given for mixtures of alcohol and water down to 4 per cent. of alcohol by volume, which has a flash-point of 68° C. Abel's petroleum-tester was employed. No data are available for amyl alcohol—it would be necessary to do the test yourself to get the figures required by the shipping company.

*Denmark* (40/33).—In our forthcoming *Diary* particulars are given of the Customs duties levied by British Colonies and foreign countries on proprietary or secret medicines and other druggists' products. As regards Denmark, proprietary medicines may only be sold by apothekers, and the Association of Apothekers decide what medicines can be sold by retail and which should require a physician's prescription. Advertising in newspapers is allowed, provided that it is stated in the advertisement that the patent medicine can only be obtained from an apotheker. The import-duty on patent medicines is equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per English pound; but the import tariff is undergoing revision at present.

*D. P.* (38/69).—PAINT-REMOVER.—The following makes a compound resembling the sample submitted:

Caustic soda	...	...	3 lb.
Whiting	...	...	4 lb.
Flour	...	...	1 lb.
Water	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ gal.

Dissolve the caustic soda in part of the water, and mix the whiting into a cream with more water. Add the caustic-soda solution to the whiting cream, then mix in the flour made into a paste with the rest of the water.

*For use:* One pint of this solution is mixed with about 2 gals. of water.

Sometimes these solutions are made by boiling together caustic lime and carbonate of soda, but the above method is a quicker one of arriving at the same result.

*M. K.* (Paris) (38/47).—INDIARUBBER PLASTERS.—You will find a number of formulæ for a basis in the *C. & D.*, July 27, 1907, p. 178.

*B. T. A.* (32/60).—TOFFEE.—The alteration in the toffee on standing for a fortnight is due to the crystallisation of the sugar. A slight modification of the formula may be all that is required, but this would be a matter of a few experiments. There will be a good recipe in the new *Diary*, which you will receive in the ordinary course before Christmas.

*N. V. A.* (32/30).—GINGER-WINE ESSENCE.—The following is for a product to be put up in 4-oz. bottles, the contents of which, with 2lb. of sugar and two winebottlefuls of water, will make ginger-wine:

Gingerin	...	...	9j.
Capsicin	...	...	gr. vj.
Rectified spirit	...	...	5lj.
Glycerin	...	...	3ss.
Tartaric acid	...	...	5ss.
Caramel	...	...	5ij.
Syrup	...	...	5iij.
Orange-flower water to	...	...	5x.

Put the capsicin and gingerin in a mortar and triturate with the spirit; then stir in the glycerin, next the caramel and syrup. Dissolve the acid in the orange-flower water (previously brought to the boil), and finally add this solution to the mixture.

*X. Y. Z.* (34/25).—PERFUME RECIPE.—It would be better for you to make a few experiments in regard to the proprietary perfume you propose putting up. The experience obtained in combining the various odours would be of great educational value, and help in selling the perfume. Here is a recipe which, although it is expensive and old-fashioned, takes the fancy of the public. Under a local name this perfume formerly had a large sale in a South Coast holiday resort:

Otto of rose	...	...	80 minims
Oil of neroli	...	...	100 minims
Oil of bergamot	...	...	4 dr.
Oil of orange-peel	...	...	1 dr.
Musk	...	...	20 grains
Lavender-water	...	...	4 oz.
Honey-water	...	...	4 oz.
Essence of jasmín	...	...	6 oz.
Rose-water (triple)	...	...	6 oz.
Rectified spirit	...	...	64 oz.

Mix and allow to mature for six weeks.

*M. J.* (22/71).—MANGE-LOTION FOR DOG.—This does not smell disagreeably enough for a whale-oil mixture, and we think it is made from such a recipe as the following:

Black sulphur	...	...	1 lb.
Stockholm tar	...	...	2 oz.
Heavy petroleum	...	...	a sufficiency

Mix the tar with the sulphur, and add heavy petroleum to make the lotion of the consistence of cream.

With these tar and sulphur compounds it is usual to dress only about one-third of the body each day, and the application should not be repeated until a week has elapsed. The addition of powdered hellbore, which is occasionally found, is not to be recommended, as the animal is apt to absorb the poison through the skin, which is usually broken on account of the irritation the disease causes.

DOMINICAN CITRATE OF LIME.—The Board of Trade have received, from the Administrator of Dominica, a copy of the "Citrate of Lime Ordinance, 1907" (No. 4 of 1907), dated April 12, 1907, which provides for the free importation of chalk, whiting, or lime to be used in the manufacture of citrate of lime in the Presidency. The Ordinance also provides for a reduction of the import-duty on coal or patent fuel from 5s. to 1s. per ton, and for the imposition of an export-duty of 1s. 3d. per cwt. on citrate of lime manufactured in the Presidency.



